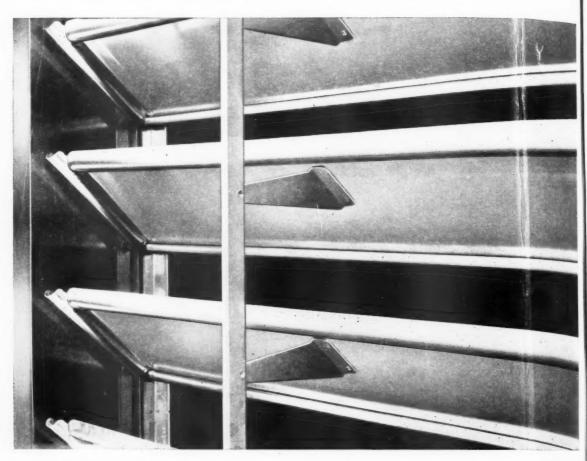
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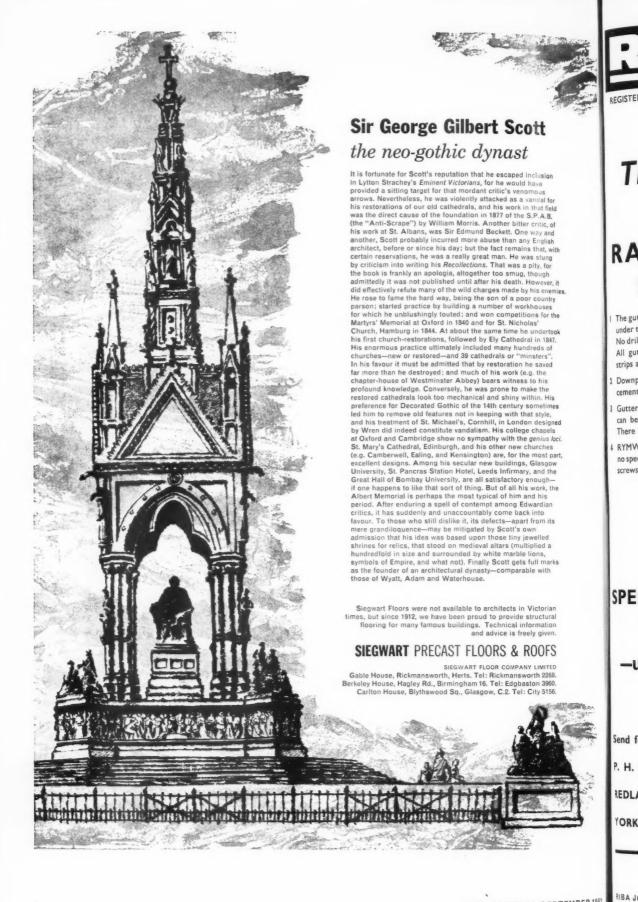
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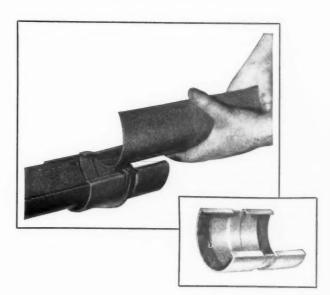
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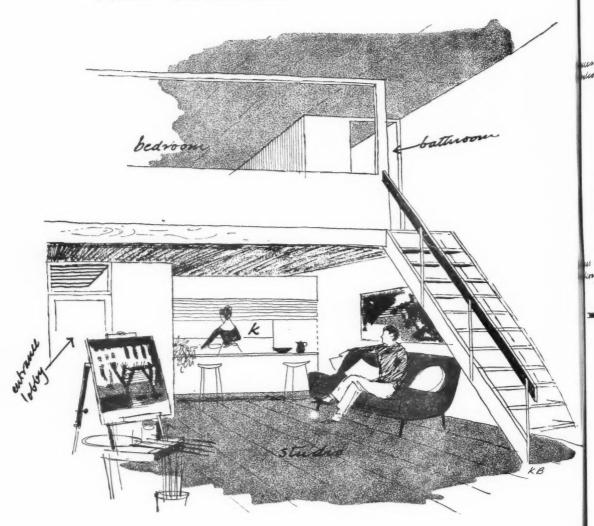
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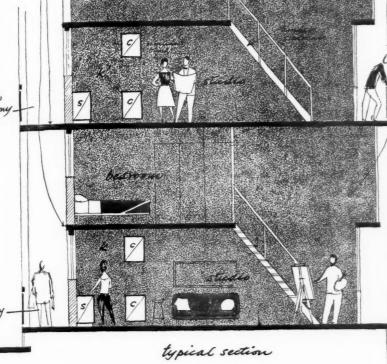
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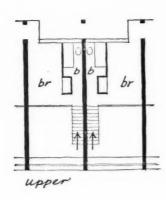
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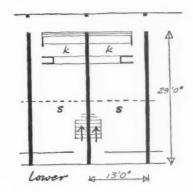
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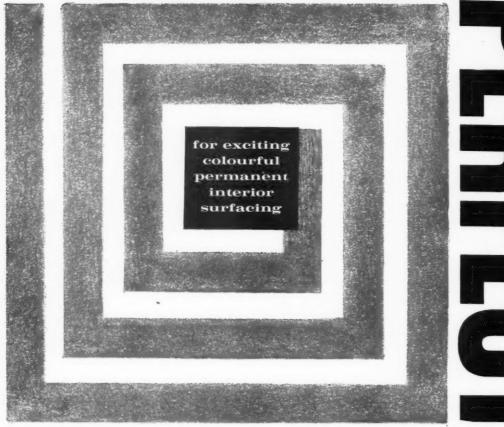








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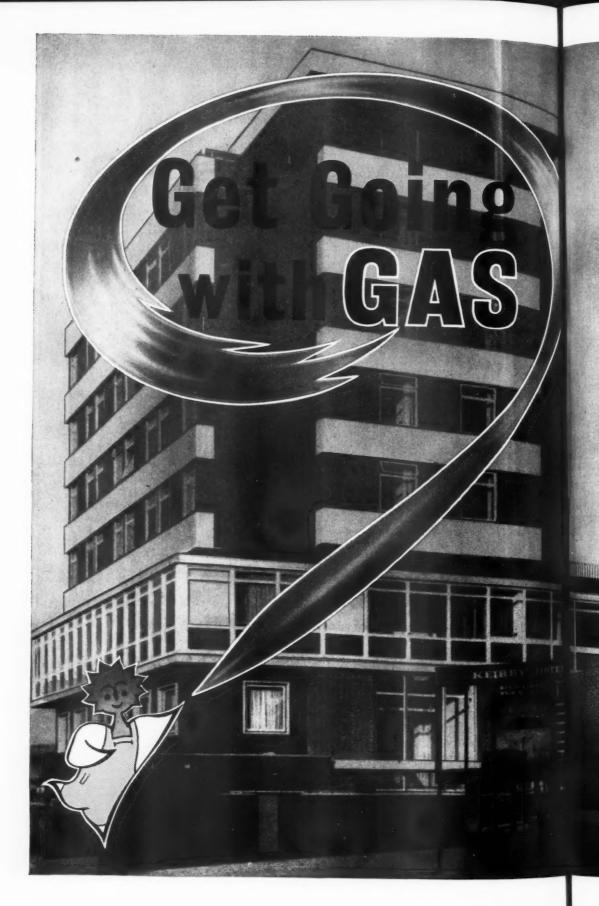
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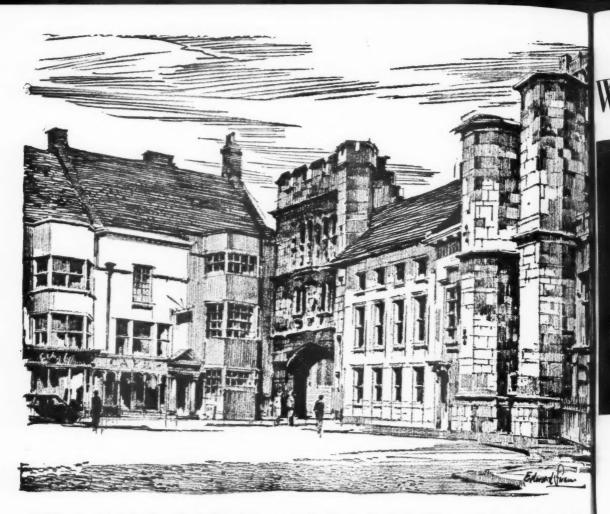
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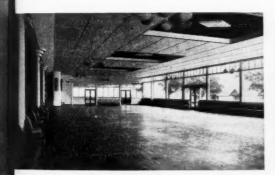
ILIAMS & WILLIAMS

at Pontins Holiday Camp

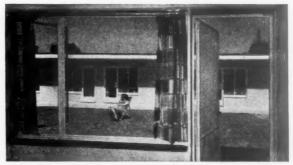


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mblation. Williams and Williams standard top-hung windows were throughout the length of the main building, which includes the ball-(shown here), the new dining hall, lounges, games-room and bar.



Williams and Williams standard metal windows blend happily with the modern design of these new chalets—and provide plenty of light and alr.

Chief construction engineer for Pontins Holiday Camps: L. G. Archer.

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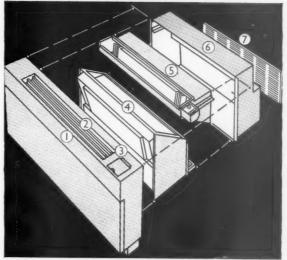


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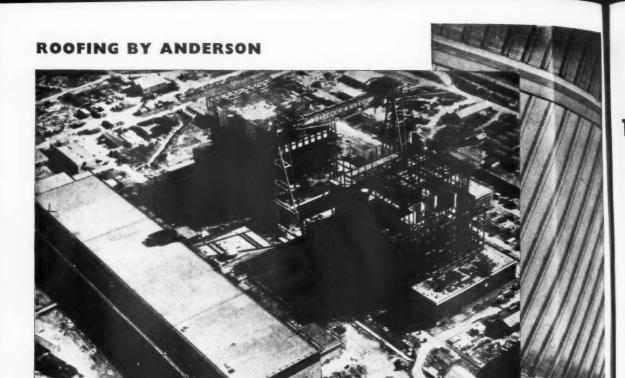
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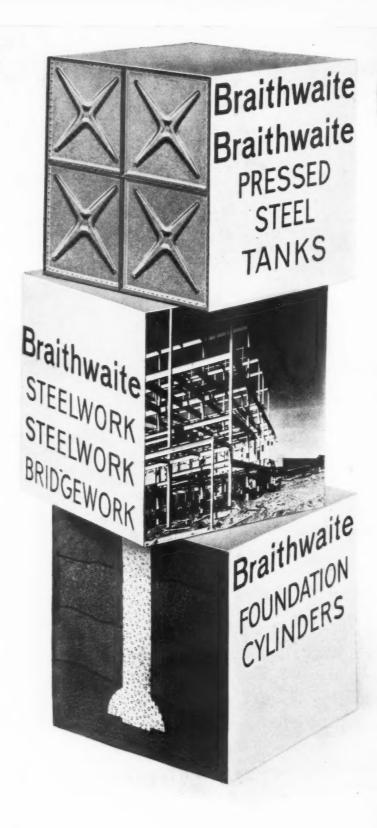
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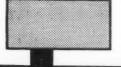
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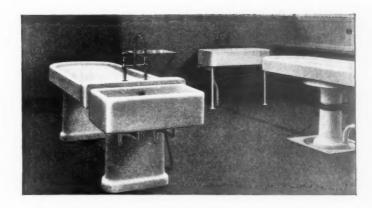
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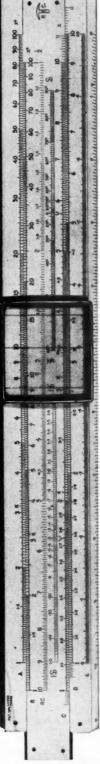
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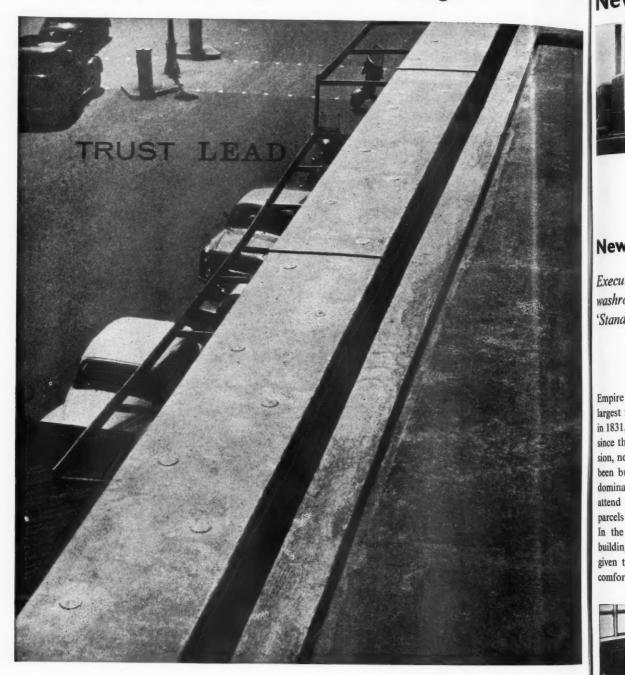
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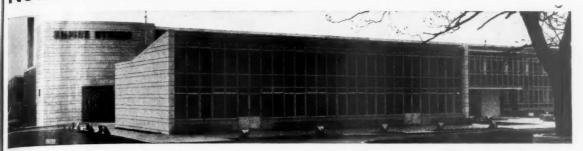
Lead Development Association, 34 Berkeley Square, London, W.1 Telegrams: Leadevep, Wesdo, London. Telephone: GROsvenor 8422

TL2

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32

News from Hull



Empire Stores Ltd. New warehouse and offices at Horbury Road, Lupset, Wakefield.

Architects: Michael Egan & Partners, London. Main Contractors: A. McAlpine & Son Ltd., London.

Plumbing Sub-Contractors: J. H. Shouksmith & Son Ltd., Micklegate, York.

New Warehouse and Offices in Wakefield

Executive and Staff washrooms fitted with 'Standard' equipment.

rooms, the importance of using 'Stan- for offices, public buildings and facdard' vitreous china fittings was tories. Besides a pleasant appearance, stressed as these were considered to 'Standard' equipment always remains be the best, most up-to-date and permanently hygienic. The percentage hygienic.

In the employee's toilet Trimline wash equipment keeps its good looks basins were fitted in an island range throughout its long life. against a terrazzo plinth, and the Empire Stores is one of the country's water closets are also from the Trimlargest mail order houses. Established line range. A 'Standard' drinking in 1831, the firm has expanded rapidly fountain has also been incorporated. since the war. In line with this expan- Kingston basins have been installed sion, new warehouses and offices have in the Staff and Executive toilets, been built in Wakefield where a pre- together with the Sano low-level water dominantly female staff of over 120 closet suites. Elsewhere throughout attend to the dispatching of 30,000 the building, Trimline suites have been fitted.

In the planning stages of the new The advanced design of 'Standard' building, considerable thought was equipment when combined with the given to the working conditions and use of vitreous china, gives the archicomfort of the staff. In the wash- tect many advantages when specifying

of replacements is small, and the

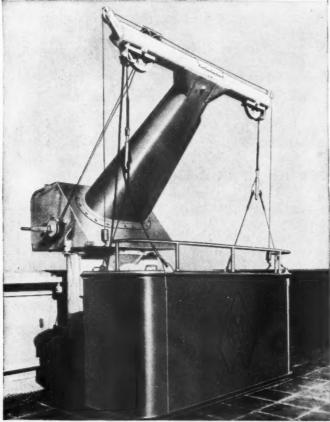


(Above) The elegant Kingston washbasin which represents a great advance in bathroom equipment design has been used in the Executives' washroom at Empire Stores. Like all other 'Standard' bathroom equipment, it is available in a range of five colours, plus white.



(Left) Trimline washbasins and water closets in the employees' washroom. The Trimline is low in cost with a high standard of design. Made from vitreous china, it has been used extensively in municipal and other low-cost housing schemes.

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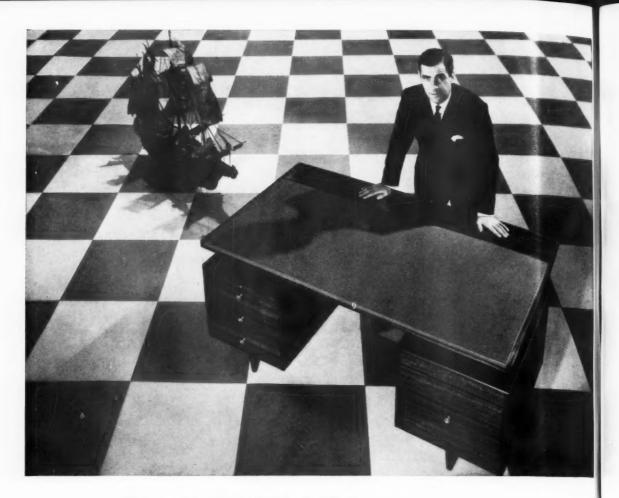
Architects: Basil Spence & Partners

Ask any architect—he will tell you that today linoleum is one of the most versatile weapons in his creative armoury. Its applications are so wide. It expresses brilliantly the mood of any decorative theme—contemporary or period. And a constant flow of new colours and styles gives scope for endless variety of 'personalised' and novel designs. In other ways, too, linoleum belongs to modern living. It is so easy to care for—so quick to clean. It is quiet to the tread and no flooring equals linoleum for long wear . . . Always plan for linoleum. Illustrated left: Thorn House in Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, makes extensive use of today's finest flooring—linoleum.

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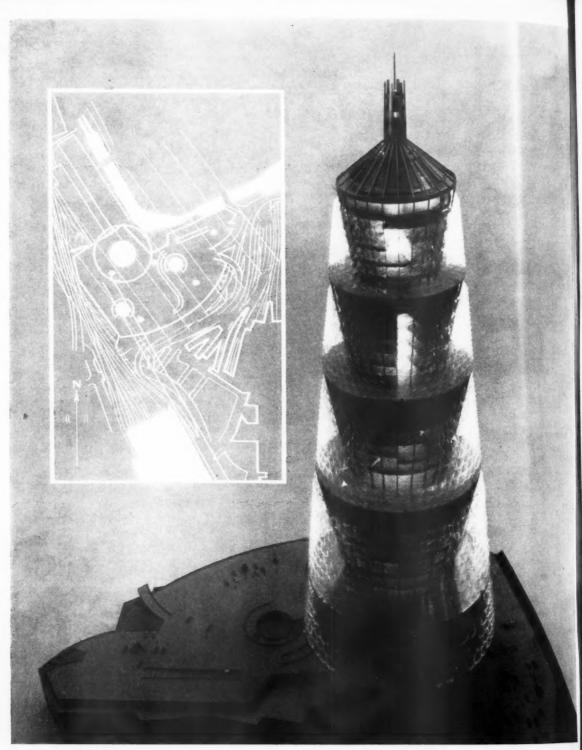
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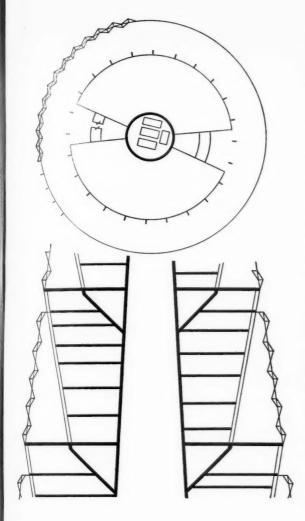
'LEAD ASBEX' conforms to B.S. 743:1951 Type 5F.

'ASBEX' conforms to B.S. 743: 1951 Type 50

Crystal 61 is the Glass Age Development Committee's design for an exhibition centre—a building which would provide all the facilities needed for large-scale, international and national, industrial and trade exhibitions of all kinds, in its 550,000 square feet (net) of display space. It would be capable of accommodating 100,000 visitors in one day. By soaring 1,000 feet out of its surroundings, it would provide its own advertisement, with an emotional impact equalling the Eiffel Tower. Its outer skin would be faceted glazing, which would glitter and sparkle as it caught the light. The materials and, in principle, the technique used in the construction of Crystal 61 all exist today, making it a perfectly feasible proposition. It could be sited wherever ground of a reasonable bearing capacity can be found and the necessary transport and services facilities exist. Only a relatively small site would be required. In this exercise the design has been related to a site which is just north of St. Pancras Railway Station, London.



Crystal 61



CRYSTAL 61 is seen here on the St. Pancras site, which demonstrates clearly the essential requirements for an exhibition building, of a central position well served by transport. It is linked directly with three main-line termini, four Underground lines, and many bus routes; and is adjacent to the Inner Ring Road and the Grand Union Canal which could be used for transport also. The podium of the building provides parking space for about 4,500 cars on four levels.

The building is divided into five exhibition halls, each with its own recreational facilities, and usable together or separately. A central core supports and supplies the building, leaving large unobstructed floor areas.

The segmental floors are of different sizes in each hall, becoming larger in the lower halls. The lowest floor of each hall is of greater width than those above, and is a complete circle: it provides a large area with headroom up to the full height of each hall (91'-176'). Above each hall is a floor entirely devoted to recreational facilities. The top of the building contains conference rooms, lecture theatres, banqueting rooms, discussion rooms and bars, with a high-quality restaurant in the apex.

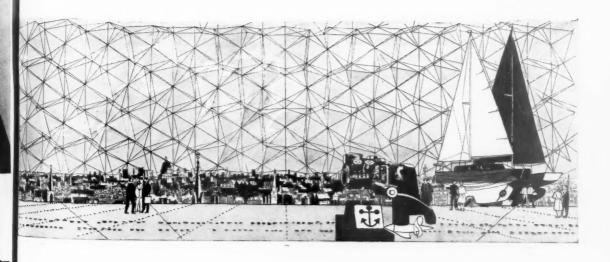
Crystal 61 was conceived by Mr. Ove Arup and Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, with John Martin of Ove Arup and Partners, Civil Engineers, and Hal Moggridge of Jellicoe, Ballantyne and Coleridge, F.A.R.L.B.A., under the auspices of the Glass Age Development Committee, which is convened by Pilkington Brothers Limited and consists of Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, C.B.E., F.R.L.B.A., Mr. Edward D. Mills, C.B.E., F.R.L.B.A., and Mr. Ove Arup, C.B.E. M.L.C.E.

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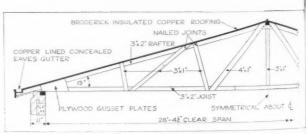
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Diary of Events

15 to 17 September

Junior Liaison Committee of Architects, Quantity Surveyors and Builders: weekend conference at Downing College, Cambridge, on 'Building in Twenty Years' Time'.



Cover picture

St Albans College of Further Education, raised link corridor.

See pages 423-26

Thoughts about the Common Market

If Britain joins the Common Market, how will the building industry and the architectural profession be affected? The honest answer is that we do not know, and it is hopeless to try to deduce definite consequences from the vague generalities of the Treaty of Rome. The best we can do is to guess how people's attitudes will change, and what implications these changes will have.

The building industry is protected by the nature of its product. Except for a small amount of prefabricated in Mosco work, free trade will not cause us to import buildings. The aspect of the industry which is mobile between nations is enterprise, and we already have several large contractors doing a world-wide business. Under article 52 of the Treaty of Rome, most businesses will in effect become free to operate anywhere within the Common Market area, and in time it must be expected that tendering by contractors within other countries of the Common Market will become quite common. The provisions about freedom of movement of labour may have some effect on how they carry out their work, but in general they will probably use the local labour and materials at the place where they are building, and their 'export' will be planning ability. In this trade Britain ought to be able to hold her own.

The building materials industries are already substantial exporters, and in the home market they are to some extent protected by transport costs. The interesting question here is the extent of pressure towards standardisation. Shall we, for instance, adopt the metric system? Will there be widespread use of a single module? Will the differences in specifications and bye-laws, affecting, say, bricks, cement and plumbing fixtures, be reduced? If the 'European idea' is really successful, these changes in national habit will occurwe shall think it natural to regard standards as a matter for Western European, rather than for British, action. In that case there will be considerable competition, beneficial to the building industry, not only in the basic building materials but in all the minor pieces of ingenuity which one sees abroad and wishes one had at home. There is no obvious reason why, on balance, Britain should be a loser from this competition of ideas.

A few eminent architects already have a world-wide market; most are confined to work within a national boundary, and indeed any office of ordinary size would find it difficult to be expert on the planning regulations, the bye-laws, the material specifications, the suppliers and the contractors of more than one area. The curse of Babel also operates to prevent architects from operating abroad - and, in particular, the British are outstandingly bad at languages. Nevertheless, it is significant that article 60 of the Treaty of Rome provides that 'a person supplying a service may, in order to carry out that service, temporarily exercise his activity in the State where the service is supplied, under the same conditions as are imposed by that State on its own nationals'. A 'service' specifically includes the exercise of a 'liberal profession'. Restrictions on the free supply of services must progressively be removed. The attitude here implied may in the first place mean no more than that it will become more common for, say, a French architect to be associated with a British office in the design of a building; but if we genuinely start thinking of Western Europe as a unit, it may lead to some sort of unified architectural profession with common standards of education. Countless hours will no doubt be spent in committees before such a thing comes to pass; but the exercise of considering what there is of good to be found in the methods of the 'foreigner' can hardly fail to be beneficial all round.

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Council Business

The Council met on 25 July with the President, Sir William Holford, in the Chair.

After the introduction of new members, the Council emointed the following Honorary Officers for the Session

Mr Herbert Jackson [F], having been re-elected Chairman the Allied Societies' Conference, automatically becomes a Wice-President under the provisions of Bye-law 28 1 (b) (i). Mr Frederick Gibberd, CBE, ARA [F], was re-appointed Vice-President and Mr E. Maxwell Fry, CBE [F], and Mr J. L. Womersley [F] were appointed to be the other two Vice-

Mr Donald Gibson, CBE [F], was re-appointed Honorary Scretary, and Mr Hubert Bennett [F] was re-appointed Honorary Treasurer.

IVA Congress. The President called upon the Chairman of the Congress Committee, Professor Robert Matthew, to give the Council a brief review of the results of the Congress.

Report of IUA Congress

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Professor Matthew said: 'The Congress Committee, on will whose behalf I am now reporting, has been in existence for nearly three years. It was set up shortly after the 5th Congress ated in Moscow. Yesterday it held what is probably its last ween meeting to receive detailed reports on the Congress and the many collateral activities. There are still a number of ends to be tied up, and I hope a formal report, including the final accounts, will be ready for the October Council Meeting. the

'Meanwhile, while it is still fresh in our minds, I would like briefly to give you the substance of the reports we had at

oour yesterday's meeting.

I would remind you that in addition to the Congress itself, our the Assembly of the Union - the official delegates of the rade member countries - about 80 delegates - also held its meeting, a few days before. At this meeting the general policy of the WA was discussed, the programme of the working come to missions reviewed, new member countries (four of these -Ghana, Peru, South Africa and Austria) were accepted, the oudget was approved; the theme of the next (7th) Congress in Cuba, in 1963, was also approved; and finally the new officers and executive elected.

'All this happened before the Congress started, and in addition, meetings were arranged and held in London by five out of the nine working commissions, and on the Saturday after the Congress finished the new Executive Committee held a full day's meeting, particularly to review and transmit me. to the working commissions blocks of work for the next two years, arising mainly out of the Congress meetings.

'Nearly all these meetings took place at the RIBA itself and the business was carried through expeditiously, and I think well; as far as the statutory procedure is concerned think we can say that the IUA has now established a tradition of working method, sufficiently firm to meet the wide variety of problems it is liable to be faced with. The way the host ountry handles this business is of course a significant factor n the development of the IUA itself - and by general comment the RIBA on this occasion did its job extremely well.

'Coming to the Congress itself, I am glad to report the bsence of any major casualties or disasters, and when one binks of the kind of things that might have gone wrong, including the weather, I am personally, as Chairman of the

Organising Committee, extremely grateful.

'I would like to put on record my appreciation of the work that all members of the Committee carried through. In the months preceding the Congress we had, I think, about six main sub-committees, with co-opted members, working out the details of all sides of the activities of the Congress. This involved a very large number of people from students to the elder statesman, not only in London but in other parts of the country especially in relation to the post-Congress tours, and in all an enormous amount of time and energy was

willingly put at the disposal of the RIBA.

'I have, on a previous occasion, said something to this council about the work of the Director of the Congress, Mr Gontran Goulden - I am sorry he is not here today, but he is having a well-merited rest - and I would only like to say this, that, if ever the occasion produced the man, this curious law of nature did not fail us on this occasion. For the last few months, by the generosity of the Building Centre, he and his wife lived, it would seem, entirely for the Congress, and the multitude of parts soon melted into a pattern that not only did the RIBA credit, but gave the membership of the IUA confidence for its future. We are enormously obliged to the Director and his staff who worked with the greatest of

You did well, Mr President, at the RIBA dinner to the Assembly to remind us that the IUA, while exhibiting the liveliness and even waywardness of youth, is still a fragile creature, and it is still very much in the making, and for some time to come, I believe, this kind of Congress provides, by general consent, the type of forum we need to promote its acceptance throughout the world, but the pattern is not, of course, finally set. We have already passed from a Congress devoted entirely to plenary sessions as at The Hague and Moscow; the break up into working groups used here for the first time is another stage, but I would just say to those who would perhaps like to see a more rapid evolution to a Congress almost entirely devoted to a large number of working groups, first that we still need, from time to time, a great cohesive gesture simply to bring together on a friendly footing individuals and groups who would not otherwise really meet or even communicate, and secondly, that the organisation of the IUA has deliberately designed a structure of working commissions to carry through, in between Congresses, the solid work of the Union. The main preoccupations of the Executive and Assembly, as I see it, in the next few years, will be to set these working commissions on a firm foundation.

'I am here, however, not to evaluate the Congress but to report. The mechanics of the whole thing, including translations and communications, worked according to plan. There were inevitably disappointments - Princess Margaret's absence, but on the other hand Mr Antony Armstrong-Jones showed a determined quality that we all approved. One of our main speakers, Professor Nervi, could not attend owing to illness, but on the whole, very few alterations had to be made in the arrangements.

'Budgeting for numbers was extremely accurate. We were fortunate to have the experience of Miss Robin Cridland, whose graphs proved to be very close - almost day by day and certainly week by week; and on actual numbers, I would remind you, a very great deal depended. In the end between 1,700 and 1,800 people came to this Congress. The plenary sessions and the working groups were, in size, almost exactly as forecast. The working groups kept and even increased

their numbers from beginning to end.

'The arrangements for visiting buildings both in London and in the country, and for entertainment, involving very large numbers of people, worked in the main very well. On the first evening, our experiment in private entertaining was carried through; a difficult operation, and one least amenable to forward estimating. As it turned out I am aware that some willing hosts who had put themselves to some trouble were disappointed; there was a small amount of "poaching" mainly due to delegates not reading their invitations - but even so, over 80 private parties were successfully held in and around London, representing a considerable proportion of total registrants, and these were much appreciated.

'The main location of the Congress on the South Bank, with its headquarters and exhibition buildings designed by Theo Crosby in a remarkably short time and built by the generous aid of some members of the building industry - this location, near the various meeting halls, proved convenient and attractive.

The Duke of Edinburgh spent a morning going round the working sessions: he spoke to a very large number of people and made, from what we have been told, a strong and agreeable impression.

'At the very end of the Congress, after the last session, there was an impromptu session for students at their exhibition, with a mixed jury of British professors, Ove Arup, Candela and Buckminster Fuller - a very lively and interesting conclusion. The students, I am glad to say, through BASA, came much more fully into this Congress than ever before and this itself sets a very striking and useful precedent.

'As to finance, the accounts are not yet completed, but Mr Jefferiss Mathews reports that, on his present information, there would seem to be a likely deficit of something in the region of £2,700. If to this is added the dues to the IUA (the RIBA will be asked to approve these in due course), which are likely to amount to about £1,500, the total liability to the RIBA would seem to be in the region of £4,000.

'We may think £4,000 a largish sum - but I have heard it said that a 24-page supplement on Architecture in The Times one of the unexpected collateral blessings arising out of the Congress - it has never happened before - is well worth several times that sum to the architects in Britain!

'We must also remember that this Congress would not have been held at all without very considerable assistance from our friends outside the RIBA. Apart from hospitality at Lancaster House, County Hall, and Guildhall, we received no official subventions; on the other hand, the printing bill met by the Cement and Concrete Association (quite apart from their unique evening at Wexham Springs) will be in the region of £10,000; this will also include publication of the proceedings of the Congress, planned to be ready for distribution by the end of the year. This very large contribution, along with the provision of the buildings on the South Bank, has made the Congress viable, and on a total expenditure of what must be of the order of £80,000-£100,000, I do not think the RIBA contribution can be called excessive.

'I should, however, like to add this: the Congress has been a major task for the RIBA whatever we may formally have put into our accounts, there is still an item that does not appear; we have had many volunteers, and I have referred to them; but in addition - the RIBA staff, augmented as it was - has stood a great strain - from the Secretary downwards. The Secretary of the Congress Committee, David Taylor, is also Secretary of the IUA Section, and acted in addition as interpreter at the executive meetings.

'I personally have a great debt to our own staff, who have taken the brunt of the strain, apparently in their stride.

'I understand it is the intention of Mr Gordon Ricketts to work up, for posterity, the organisation of this Congress. I hope he will do this; it will be of value, not only to the RIBA itself - in terms of management and organisation - but particularly to the IUA. While we do not, I am glad to say, have any responsibility for the next Congress, we can hand on our experience to our successors; I am sure it will be a most interesting social document!

'I apologise for the length of this statement, Mr President, I am sure to have left out important items - I have not mentioned the brilliant summing up at the close by Jim Richards, surely a masterpiece of its kind and leading to a series of directives to the working commissions, but I should not close without a reference to your own contribution both in a private capacity and as President of the RIBA.

'If the Commonwealth is to come into the IUA, as I believe it will, this will in no small measure be due to your diplomatic firmness behind the scenes; your speech at the RIBA dinner, your chairmanship at the plenary sessions, added to the

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stature of both the RIBA and the IUA, and what more can w say than that?

eneral M 'The Congress has been a once-for-all experience – I suppo The Co none of us here in this room will see it again in London taffordshi I would just like to say to the RIBA that I am grateful to have had this opportunity to take some small part in it, and to at their man principal the Manche have the honour to present this report today.

The President commented that from all reports the Congre had been a resounding success. The Council warmly congratulated Professor Matthew on his election as Presiden of the IUA.

The Secretary's Report

RIBA Fee Structure. For the Council's information the Secretary included in his report the following note from the Practice Committee summarising where they stand at present to be on t on the revision of the Fee Structure:

(a) Fees for Repetitive Housing. The Application of the RIBA's Scale of Professional Charges to Work in respect of Repetitive Housing has now been issued, and the special scales previously applicable to State-Aided Housing and Flats consequently withdrawn.

(b) Differential Fees according to Building Type. The Committee have taken the views of a cross-section of the membership, and on the information so obtained have drawn up tentative proposals which they will check against the con clusions of the Office Survey Team when these are known, (c) Consolidated Fees. Here, too, definite proposals mus await the findings of the Survey Team, but negotiations have meanwhile taken place with the RICs and the Association of Consulting Engineers. One factor affecting progress has been the domestic discussions within the RICS about their fee system and their recent introduction of a differential fee scal relating to quantity surveying services. Another has been the difficulty which the Engineers are finding in determining what is a fair proportion of fees for specialist services in any given job. The indications are, therefore, that even consolidated fee will have to be on a differential basis, but the intention that, as a result of the negotiations now going on, it will a least be possible for the architect to quote to a building owner a comprehensive fee for professional services for any

given type of building project. (d) Fees for Speculative Development Work. Discussions have been taking place recently with the Town Planning Institute, and the Committee hope to be able to put to the Council before long recommendations as to fees appropriate to (i) comprehensive redevelopment schemes and (ii) smaller speculative developments.

An RIBA Building Society. The Secretary said that member of the Council might have seen a recent letter in the technical press from a member calling upon the RIBA to launch building society of its own to provide mortgages on houses of good modern design which other building societies were reluctant to finance.

Following this matter up, an informal meeting was held at the RIBA on 14 July at which the author of the letter and three other members discussed the question with the General Manager and London Manager of a well-known building society, both of whom were particularly helpful and informa tive on what would be involved in launching a building society

Broadly, said the Secretary, one was bound to conclude from the discussion that a new RIBA building society wa not the answer to the problems posed by the letter referred to above. (A summary of the discussion and the facts that emerged are available from the Secretary for any member who wishes to read it.)

Routine Business

North Staffordshire Society of Architects. The rules for the the like new Society were drafted in consultation with the secretarial

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the Society and are in order. They were approved by a general Meeting of the Society held on 18 July

The Council confirmed the admission of the North affordshire Society of Architects as an allied society.

It their meeting in November 1960, the Council gave approval a principal to the separation of the North Staffordshire AA from the Manchester Society of Architects, as proposed by the Conditional Committee, and to the formation of a new society for the area to be directly allied to the RIBA under such title as might the agreed.)

Membership Subscriptions and Finances of Overseas Allied Societies

The Council gave approval to the following recommendations from the Finance and House Committee:

on the from the Finance and House Committee:
om the a) All membership subscriptions outside the United Kingdom present to be on the following uniform rates as from January 1962:

8 guineas Fellows Associates and Licentiates 6 guineas Students 2 guineas

All membership subscriptions at these rates to be paid in erling in London without deduction.

(t) Drafts in currencies other than sterling to be sufficient in Comvalue to cover any exchange dues and agency or collecting fees. ember-(d) The payment of rebates to Allied Societies overseas to wn up he discontinued and in place a Commonwealth Liaison Fund to be set up into which will be paid annually one-third of the goss subscriptions received from RIBA members outside the must s have United Kingdom.

In approving these recommendations, the Council made it subject to consultation with the principal Allied Societies ncerned on hearing their views.

The Committee have now had comments from all the

principal Allied Societies. No objection has been raised to the standardising of subscriptions. No objection has been raised to payment in sterling in London except that the East Africa Institute thought that the RIBA could bear any loss on exchange and the Royal Australian Institute expressed a preference for continuing their system of local collections and remitting in bulk to London.

Discontinuation of the rebate system has been accepted by the Institute of South African Architects, the New Zealand Institute, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the Indian Institute and the Ceylon Institute. The remainder are opposed to the step; the smaller Societies preferring to take a chance on having someone in England to stand in at the Conferences and to continue to draw their rebates, while the one large society, the Royal Australian Institute, wishes to retain the rebate (about £1,000 a year) and to be left free in regard to the sending of delegates.

The Finance Committee appreciate that the discontinuation of rebates must cause some embarrassment, but there is no other way of financing Commonwealth Conferences.

The Council confirmed their previous decisions set out above with the following modification to paragraph (d):

'That it be left open to overseas Allied Societies to submit applications for grants for special purposes to be met from time to time from the central fund to the extent that such grants would not jeopardise the financing of Commonwealth Conferences.

The Council also approved of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland being treated for the purpose of subscriptions and finance within the framework of the United Kingdom Societies, i.e. Irish members shall pay the United Kingdom subscription rates and the RIAI shall receive an annual block sum of £250.

RIBA Topics

The Common Market

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Professor C. F. Carter, who has provided in this month's lader some thought provoking comments on the implicaor any ions of the Common Market, is one of the all too rare s have aconomists who have taken an interest in the building industry. stitute, He is Stanley Jevons Professor of Political Economy at Manouncil chester University, and wrote the illuminating chapter on the ate to building industry in the studies of 'The Structure of British maller Industry' prepared by the London and Cambridge Economic Service

mbes prices in the building industry, and is Chairman of the tech. He is a contributor to The Builder on productivity and

anch a houses Building in Twenty Years' Time

s were The Committee of the Junior Liaison Committee of Archiects, Quantity Surveyors and Builders has arranged a weeks held and conference at Downing College, Cambridge, from 15-17 er and eptember 1961 and the subject will be 'Building in Twenty 'ears' Time'

One of the biggest dangers of any generation is to assume ilding hat the state of affairs they know - internationally, politiociety. ally, socially and technically - will be the same for the next eneration. There is no precedence for this in history. Yet nclude y was ach generation seems unaware that it is in a transitory period red to d evolution.

Compare the state of the building industry 20 years ago s that er who with its vastly superior state today, what will it be 20 ears hence?

It is for this reason that the week-end conference is discussing 'Building in Twenty Years' Time'. The economist is setting the scene by comparing the current economic situaor the tion within this country and abroad and setting this against etarial the likely foreseeable economic and social trends in 20 years'

time. The three speakers and other members of the JLC Committee will then discuss informally round the conference table the task of how we are going to fulfil the building needs of the community in 20 years' time. The conference will then be able to come to the conclusion as to what the likely trends will be and to what extent we should be re-orientating our thinking today.

The Conference Chairman will be Mr E. D. Jefferiss Mathews, OBE, FRICS [F], and speakers will include Messrs D. E. Gibson, CBE [F], P. W. Grafton, FRICS, D. E. Woodbine Parrish, FIOB, John Wood, MA (Economist), and members of the JLC. The Conference fee is £3 5s. inclusive, and applications should be made immediately to Mr J. Mackay-Lewis [A], c/o Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners, 24 Park Square East, London, W1 (Hunter 4222).

Ideal Home/RIBA Group Housing Competition

The notice of members is drawn to the conditions of a new competition sponsored by Ideal Home magazine in association with the Royal Institute, to submit designs suitable for developing either or both of two sites, each of just over 4½ acres, at Harlow New Town, Essex, and Stockport, Cheshire. This includes both the design of individual dwellings and their grouping on the sites.

The increasing scarcity of building land, coupled with rising costs, demands economic development no longer restricted by arbitrarily low density limitations. The promoters believe that it is essential to produce schemes both economic to purchasers and profitable to developers by means of increased density, and that intelligent group-planning can give an environment of spaciousness with family privacy within a closely knit neighbourhood. More particulars are given on page 427.

IUA Congress and the Congress in Vienna

To wind up on the VIth IUA Congress this issue gives the report to the Council by the new President of the IUA, Professor Robert Matthew, some general impressions by Mr Gontran Goulden for whom the Congress was a personal triumph, and two light-hearted pieces on post-Congress tours.

At a later date it may be possible to cull from accounts in foreign journals and magazines some extracts to illustrate

what some of our visitors thought about it.

To remind members that international congresses of architects are by no means a recent development the following excerpts are taken from the report in the JOURNAL for June 1908 of the VIIIth International Congress of Architects held that year in Vienna.

'The viiith International Congress must be counted among the most successful of its kind. The attendance of members – between 1,300 and 1,400 – was unusually large; the papers touched international points of extreme importance, and the social arrangements were elaborate and hospitable. When a mass of people such as constitute an international congress, whether it be of architects or of men of any other art or profession, are brought together under conditions which as regards language and customs are unfamiliar to many, it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to devise an organisation which will give complete satisfaction to everybody. But the Executive Committee under Herr Otto Wagner . . . not only arranged a programme of unusual interest, but on the whole carried it through with exactitude and thoroughness.'

Special attention was also paid, says the report, to the entertainment of the numerous lady members of the Congress, 'the most delightful and picturesque being the children's *fête* to celebrate the Kaiser's Jubilee at Schönbrun'.

There was of course an exhibition, the English section

being devoted to photographs of domestic work.

A certain Dr Erös gave a paper on the copyright of the architect and in the discussion one foreign member 'expressed surprise that English architects appeared to be ignorant of the fact that certain old English laws protected the architects' work'.

And a Resolution was passed 'that Every Government be urgently requested to establish a Secretary of Art, or at least a suitable Department, of the Fine Arts; that prominent artists should be associated with these departments, and that architects should be in the majority. . . . ' This in 1908.

The Royal Fine Art Commission was appointed in 1924.

Dr Walter Gropius

On 21 March last the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters was conferred on Walter Gropius at the Four Great Makers Convocation at Columbia University, New York. The address he gave on that occasion is reprinted in this issue of the JOURNAL by courtesy of Dr Gropius and permission of the Editor of *Program* in which it first appeared.

Dr Gropius at 78 is not only actively engaged as a member of TAC (The Architects Collaborative) on such schemes as Baghdad University, the Us Embassy in Athens, Federal Building, Boston, and a vast housing project in West Berlin, he is still also having to travel about the world to receive the

honours bestowed on him.

This month he is in Frankfurt to receive the award of the Goethe Prize. In the first week in November he will be in this country to be presented with the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts by their President, the Duke of Edinburgh. It is unlikely that Dr Gropius will leave here without speaking at the AA.

Program, referred to above, is the journal of the School of Architecture, Columbia University, and the Gropius address was printed in its first issue (Spring 1961) which also included 'Remarks on Architecture' by Mies van der Rohe, and 'Manhatten without Cars' by Percy and Paul Goodman – a very good start for a magazine founded to provide analytical and creative criticisms of architecture and planning. The Editor is Mr Herbert Graff.



The Congress from the inside

During the months preceding the Congress I was several times asked whether I expected any great pronouncements or architectural developments to come out of it. I replied every time that I should be very surprised if they did. This seemed to shock some of my questioners. They clearly hoped that I would be pompous about it. Our main purpose in planning and organising the Congress was to provide an interesting and stimulating background to a mass meeting of architects from all over the world. To make a simple framework into which could be fitted those many agreeable meetings, discussions, and exchanges of views which occur whenever civilised people come together. I say simple because we have all suffered from the complicated and overburdened programme at conferences. We planned for enjoyment of a fairly serious and busman's holiday type and I am not in the least ashamed that we did. Judging by the very kind letters in the press and those received from all over the world, and by the generous remarks made to me, we seem to have succeeded beyond our most optimistic hopes. Such criticism as has come our way has been from people who would have preferred an entirely different type of meeting. Indeed, most of the suggestions were quite unpractical as well as being of doubtful merit.

The weeks immediately before the Congress were fairly strenuous mainly because smooth progress depended on a very careful phasing of work which again depended on the printing programme coupled with the flow of applications to join. Although we had a surprisingly accurate forecast of the way things would go it did not enable us always to cope with the day to day fluctuations in the fulfilment of promises. The meetings of the IUA Executive Committee and Assembly in the week before the great crowd were a blessing for they operated as a pilot scheme for Congress week and we were able to see where our main difficulties would be.

In my experience the IUA had never been a very punctual body and this worried me a lot as in places our programme was very tight. Nowhere more so than on our afternoon excursions which had to be away from the South Bank by 14.15 to give any hope of returning in time to let people get back to their hotels to change for the evening functions. The Assembly excursion to Cambridge on the Sunday preceeding the Congress gave me a considerable shock Everyone was present and the four coaches were ready to go ten minutes before the advertised starting time. Admittedly the president of the IUA was the last to arrive thinking that he was ten minutes late but actually five minutes early. Know ing his deliciously informal time-keeping of old we had given him a different starting time. From that moment the pattern was set and when the big test came on Tuesday of congress week our 23 coaches got away with very little delay in spite of slight misunderstandings which were cleared up before the next afternoon. The main sessions and the dis cussion groups worked exactly as planned except that basing our planning on previous experience we under estimated the popularity of the discussion groups, attendance at which increased each day.

As far as I personally was concerned the first few moments of the Opening Plenary Session were worth the whole simonths work. The scene from the platform of the Royal Festival Hall was truly impressive. The whole of the main floor was filled. Pressmen were in their gallery, shorthand

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writers in their appointed places; the interpreters in their hooths, engineers at their radio controls, and the VIPs in their place in the front row. At the table everyone was in his correct place, corresponding to the names in the progamme. The organ had played and here we were getting e on with the agenda. I tested the four different languages on my radio set, all seemed to be working correctly. Well, here we were, and then I realised that I was sitting in the wrong seat. On the whole the Congress was remarkably free weral from crises. I think the worst worry was that the number of registrations would exceed 2,000, giving us an expected attendance at the Opening Plenary Session of 2,600. We had discovered that there were only 2,000 radio sets of the oped right type in Europe, the Eichmann trial having used up the balance. Even if we had wished we could not have had more than three discussion groups because the transmitting and control sets do not exist. eting

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The buildings worked a treat and the main hall was perfect in its job. I won't embarrass Theo Crosby here by teasing im about the snags, but I will say that he has some urious ideas about the size of lettering that people can read. The lavatories were delightful and quite the nicest public mes I have ever seen. I am sure that they will long be membered all over the world and they may lead to big improvements in the future.

The exhibitions did just what we wanted them to do, and feel that we have done the IUA a real service in breaking the series of vast and boring displays by national sections which had been the rule up till then. It was a great help having the exhibition near Congress Headquarters. At The Hague in 1955 few people visited the exhibitions after the opening for they were some miles from headquarters.

In spite of some disappointments the private parties were tremendous success. The fact that they were on the first night helped to break the ice and many personal contacts were made which ripened as the week progressed. All the official evening arrangements went well. The informality of the Building Centre party was much appreciated, and the splendour of the Lord Mayor's Reception at Guildhall made they a tremendous impression. The Cement and Concrete Association's garden party had worried us quite a lot. To begin with the transport problem was complicated. We had our 23 buses out on excursions. These had somehow to be routed to Wexham Springs with due regard for those who wished to stop off in London. For those not on excursions an even larger fleet of buses was marshalled at the South Bank Bank. We had no idea how many people would turn up. Coming late in the week we feared that some people might have had enough. Philip Gooding, our concrete fairy godmother, must have had some nasty moments until he saw that once again he had arranged the weather. In the event something like 1,500 members of the Congress went to Wexham, and, my goodness, they were amply rewarded for their trouble. By this time the organisers of the Congress were riding on the crest of a success wave and a certain lation was creeping into each crowded and exhausting hour.

In the early days Pierre Vago had said that there should delay e a tremendous party to finish off the Congress, something hat every one would remember for years. This set a big problem for the number of halls in London which will accommodate 2,000 and which have an acceptable ambiance very limited. We worked on a number of ideas, including aking the Albert Hall and running an ABS Ball for 7,000, but hat fell through because the hall was already booked 18 months ahead. Perhaps it was just as well. We came to the RIBA almost as a last resort, mainly because people said that there would not be enough room. Everyone knows, however, that the first requirement of a good party is a good squash. On the night the RIBA building put on its elastic-sided boots and looking its gayest reverberated to the popping of corks and the strains of iollification until well after three in the morning. Four congressistes stayed the night. As we drove home, our voices worn to a whisper, we calculated that we had been to 26 parties in the last ten days. Need I say more?

I must say something about the work of the students, although I have purposely kept off thanking individuals here. They were invaluable. As well as organising their own activities they did all the dirty work at the South Bank. Our scooter dispatch-rider service covered something like 1,500 miles in the five days and we should have been far less efficient without it. At the Congress BASA proved itself to be a force to be reckoned with.

In conclusion I would like to thank all those who helped me, not forgetting the President and Council of the Building Centre, who enabled me to spend such a very entertaining

> GONTRAN GOULDEN [F] Director, IUA Congress, 1961

The IUA Town Planning Commission

The Town Planning Commission of the International Union of Architects met in London on the occasion of the vith Congress of the Union. It held two meetings at the RIBA on 7 and 8 July under the Chairmanship of M. Cornelius Van Eesteren (Holland). Fifteen full members were present representing 13 countries. Among these were the Secretary, M. Arnold Hoechel (Switzerland) and the delegate from the Executive Committee of the IUA, M. Georges Candilis. Madame Van Peborgh was present as liaison representative with the Secretary-General of the Union.

The agenda of the meeting covered a report of the sessions of the Commission held in Sweden in September 1960 and

discussions on the following:

1. A report by M. Chkvarikov (USSR) on the question of town planning and the industrialisation of architecture.

2. The preparation of an international glossary of town planning terms, for which M. Calsat (France) is responsible in co-operation with the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning.

3. An international bibliography of town planning publications.

4. An examination of the definition of residential density in different countries in respect of which reports had been received from the Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, West German and United Kingdom Sections. These will be discussed further at the next meeting of the Commission which it is

proposed to hold in Athens in September 1962. 5. The Professional Organisation of Town Planners. It was decided that members of the Union and others who practise, teach or make a substantial contribution towards the art and science of town planning should from time to time have an opportunity to meet to exchange information and discuss their common problems on a wider basis than is possible in the Commission, and the Commission obtained, during the course of their meeting, approval in principle of the Executive Committee to a meeting of all architect-planners attending the next Congress in Cuba in 1963, so that a general discussion could be held.

6. The report of Mr A. Ling on the subject of car parking, under the title 'Where can I park my car?' had been translated into French and was to be circulated to all national sections of the Union for observations prior to its eventful

7. Several subjects for further study were discussed and it was decided that one of the main matters to be dealt with during the next two years would be the particular town planning problems arising out of the theme of the next Congress, namely, 'The architecture of developing countries'.



Post-Congress Tour to Harlow



Above: The IUA in Bush Fair shopping centre. Professor Fielden, wearing bow tie, is on left of front group. Below left: Frederick Gibberd illustrates a point

The Congress is quite obviously over and at 8.45 am on this grey Monday morning, the precinct looks strangely deserted. A few passers-by press their noses in curiosity to the plate glass of the Headquarters Building and in the car park a mere half-dozen coaches load up with post-congress tourists. The Congress is dying with

a whimper. We, in the second Harlow coach, are a quiet lot and the early start, a congress hangover and the heat induce sleep. Not until we assemble at Harlow is there much sign of life. But there are faces that have become familiar over the past week, acquaintances from USA, Cuba, France, Belgium, Egypt and the Far East. The Chairman of the Corporation welcomes us and Frederick Gibberd explains the underlying pattern of the town. Then begins the Marathon.

Church, the ain shop nildings, a oup of h We pause 1 Harlequin nder a va aying 'BIN ide, dra ut out the ut to com on peach v wice-life-s at us t in their tee inces at I ponse to lisky bot m. The the co d at our bberd, v time ske e pavem Ralph ally fre bth, to th wide-eyed The tour housing, t the baths, Catholic c arass our by insistin no stops a minor det obviously We wreck utterly an pologises med to ch Bureaucr her tea actions. here is r le are in

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Guided by Frederick Gibberd, Victor Hamnet and L. E. White, we see the Anglican Church, the Law Courts, the main shopping centre, office uildings, a library and one oup of housing We pause for lunch at the Harlequin', which we enter nder a vast yellow sign ying 'BINGO tonight' side, drawn pink curtains nt out the view of the trees, at to compensate for this, on peach walls newly drawn, rice-life-size young ladies at us through the roses intheir teeth. Gibberd ices at Harlow's quick onse to London Airport's lisky bottles. The gin is m. The lunch is tepid. the conversation is brisk dat our table Frederick bberd, who has from time time sketched freely on pavements, is supplanted Ralph Erskine, who draws ally freely on the table th, to the waitresses' de-eyed amazement. The tour continues to more using, the trading estate, the baths, the station, the Catholic church, and we harass our guides and drivers by insisting on stops where no stops are planned and on minor detours, where coaches obviously should not go. We wreck the timetable uterly and Mr White pologises graciously for his med to chivvy us around. Bureaucracy' he murmurs. her tea we try to assess our actions. We are impressed. here is no doubt about that. are impressed particularly the gimmick-free quality the work: by the way in ich the buildings of stock ck are weathering and ginning to 'belong', by the nsitive handling of landape and by the way in ich planting and gardens e maturing. Overseas sitors are amazed by the spectful treatment given to ficially planted and mainined areas throughout the own.

Ve are delighted that the hopkeepers' reluctance to ave their shops in pedestrian recincts is vanishing, even of the extent of requests sing submitted for the tosing of vehicle thoroughers. We have enjoyed the isling of real urgency in the rdustrial estate, in acres of hay down-to-earth factories hadden behind the bland fagades of the administrative blocks.

There is still, of course, the mevitable air of artificiality which is inseparable from any completely new development

area: but this is beginning to vanish. And there is too much space. These distances are for car and bicycle, not for pedestrians, and this is a great hindrance to the creation of a real urban environment.

We are not only impressed but stimulated for the return journey is a babel of conversation and argument. It has been an immensely worthwhile journey. More a bang than a whimper after all.

F. FIELDEN [F]



Coffee break at the College of Further Education

Four Day Tour

'Mesdames messieurs, à gauche une vache écossaise! Elle ressemble tout à fait une vache française à l'exception de son "kilt" '. . . . This from the architect to a Middle Eastern potentate, offered over the coach radio as we left East Fortune landing-field on the start of our Scottish trip; a foretaste of an exhilarating, maddening four days, as amusing as they were exhausting.

The coach radio was to be the source of a good deal of innocent pleasure, from the sudden urgent cry, 'M. Dean, je veux faire pipi' (the consequent gales of mirth not entirely stilling a nagging sense that I ought perhaps to find out what pressure there was behind this aspiration) to our coach driver's unflagging comments on points of interest, the favourite battlegrounds of the Gorbals, the inevitable 'thru' yon trees, if it weren't for the mist and rain, ye could see . . .', and, as we approached Glasgow Celtic soccer ground, his question to a sadly unresponsive company, 'Ye'd none of ye be interested in futba'?', then, in a tone wild with all regret, 'Nae'.

Strictly, though, the fun began at London Airport, with the brilliant improvisations of our courier to hold the plane till the arrival, jostled, panting, but still deeply courteous, of three delegates from the Chinese People's Republic. From then on, though one would occasionally have been warmly welcome, there was never a dull moment. And the hospitality, everywhere we went, was majestic. Inevitably a lot of improvisation was needed, but whether in Edinburgh or Stirling or Cumbernauld warmth and friendship seemed to well up spontaneously. Our Scottish hosts not only accepted our variegated and volatile company, from Stockholm and Athens, New Orleans and Pekin, Casablanca and Regina, Sask., but gave every appearance of actively enjoying it all. Certainly, our 47-strong party were deeply appreciative, though they cannot always have realised all the trouble and care that our hosts had put in beforehand.

As for me, I shall not easily forget any of it: the lone piper in Edinburgh Castle, Hopetoun House, the splendid sunlight at Stirling, the relentlessly unbiddable and centrifugal tendencies of our group (example: sternly requested to lunch at 12.30 in view of a full afternoon's programme, a delegate saunters in at 1.40, tucks in his napkin and calls for the wine list), the sheer gaiety and the paper darts, the instant switch from effervescence to an absorbed and probing professionalism at Cumbernauld, unquestionably a peak for many in the party, and, not least, the look of frozen outrage on the face of a sturdy Scots taxi driver as a temporarily misplaced French delegate is discovered by a confrère and embraced with Gallic ardour in the middle of Princes Street.

I have learned patience as an Italian takes 25 minutes to select a tartan bow tie while the coach waits, and aplomb in the face of delegates whose baggage has gone to the wrong hotel (the technique here is to suggest they go to the bar while you take a taxi along Princes Street in the rush hour, find 30 pieces of wholly unlabelled and unnamed baggage in the other hotel, taxi back, still in the rush hour, while a reception by the Minister of State in Edinburgh Castle is only half an hour off, load the taxi with the protesters and take them back along Princes Street, the rush hour nearly over, to pick out their own stuff). But, in the last resort, the urge to become a courier is, despite all the fun and all the excitement, resistable

DAVID DEAN



Urban Award for London Region: Munster Square, St Pancras MBC (76 flats, 80 maisonettes). Architects: Armstrong and MacManus [FF]

Presentation of MoHLG Housing Medals

On 13 July at the RIBA, Mr Henry Brooke, Minister of Housing and Local Government presented awards to the winners of the 1961 Good Housing Design Competition. The President was in the Chair. Extracts from the Minister's speech are given below.

The Minister said: 'I want to congratulate those responsible for all the schemes which have been commended by the judges for their high quality, and the winners most of all. When you see the photographs of the winning schemes displayed here, I think you will find among them striking examples of what can be achieved today in housing design and layout.

... 'We had 462 entries for the competition; 83 of them were from private enterprise and 379 from public authorities. I hope we shall have more entries from private enterprise next time. In spite of the small number of private enterprise schemes submitted, the quality of several of them was extremely good and they won four out of the nine Awards.

'The local authorities' schemes which have won Awards are also of exceptional quality. The New Town Development Corporations have done well.

... 'In future years I hope that we shall have more entries from every region and that more of them will be good. Probably there are good schemes completed in recent years which for one reason or another have not been entered for this competition. This may be due to lack of interest or it may be due to he conditions laid down – we must carefully look at these again before the next competition.

'But there is no escape from the reports made to me by the judges on the standard of many of the entries submitted. With the bright exception of the Midlands Region they reported that the average standard among the schemes submitted was much lower than it should have been, and that many schemes had been entered which had nothing particular to commend them either in design or in layout.

'This is not good enough. It proves that we have still a long way to go in raising our general standards of housing design. To do that we have got to educate the public, and in particular all those who are in any way connected with building, to discern and appreciate what constitutes good design and what are the basic architectural principles for achieving it. What depresses me is that some of the mediocre schemes submitted should have been considered by their sponsors to be specially meritorious. Until public opinion becomes more enlightened and critical we shall continue to see far too many poor and mediocre buildings going up.

'One thing I want this competition to do is to stimulate a wider appreciation of the value of good design. A tremendous amount of building lies ahead of us in this country: new building and replacement building. There is no reason why we need be disappointed and disillusioned by the appearance of new houses, as frankly we have so often had to be up till now. As a nation we are capable of designing and constructing buildings, large and small, that are beautiful and a pleasure to look at. The doubt is whether we care enough.

'As towns rushed up in size following the Industrial Revolution, our forebears spoilt a great many places by hasty ugly building. The question is whether our successors will think much better of us. Between the two wars a tremendous amount of undistinguished building took place. People felt a concern to build homes that were fit to live in, but minded much less how they looked.

'Since the last war a good deal of improvement can be seen in the design of public and private estate building, but it has not gone nearly far enough. Now is our chance. By and large this country is more prosperous than ever before. If the prosperity of the Industrial Revolution made Britain ugly, why should we not use the prosperity of the

20th century to make her beautiful This heritage of ours is a small island densely populated. In some counties it is almost impossible anywhere to gout of sight of houses. Therefore it is more important for us than for anyone to make sure that our houses blend with the landscape, instead of shrieking in contrast with it.

towns nowadays and the need for redeveloping neighbourhoods that have gone downhill make it incumbent on us to achieve the maximum use of the land that is consistent with good planning standards. We must rid ourselves of prejudice against high blocks of flats. High blocks can be quite wrong in some places, but they can be quite right in others if they are skilfully sited and designed. But nearly always the first high block of flats in a town or a district is attacked as an intrusion.

. . . 'In London and in many other places local authorities and private developers need to employ architects who will properly study how new forms of development can successfully be grafted on to older areas which were good in their time but must gradually give way.

'In none of these winning schemes is the quality due to extravagant cost. The reasons for their success is that the client, the architect and the builder have all been concerned to produce a good result.

'I know that not everyone can come to London to see these photographs, so I am proposing to put them on exhibition in various parts of the country. I hope that many architects and builders will see them and will then go to visit some of these winning schemes, to discover what they can learn.

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'I am not interested in these competitions becoming the exclusive domain of a limited number of enlightened people and authorities. Their purpose is to improve the standard of housing design generally, and they will fulfil it only if they stimulate a wider interest and concern. We must have public opinion demanding better design. We must have clients, architects and builders all knowing that it can be achieved and a bit ashamed of themselves if they fail.

'In the light of the results of this competition and of the valuable reports from the judges, I now intend to consider carefully what the terms of next year's competition shall be. I hope we shall get even more entries; I hope that their general standard will be higher, and that the prize winners will be as good as this year's, or even better still.

'I know that it is as near to the heart of the RIBA as it is to mine that these competitions should raise the standard of British house design, and I am grateful to the President for all the support and assistance which he and the Institute have given.'



General view of administration block. The assembly hall is on the left. The raised corridor gives access to the classroom block

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St Albans College of Further Education and Hertfordshire College of Building

This building was awarded the RIBA Architecture Bronze Medal in the area of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects for the period 1958–60.

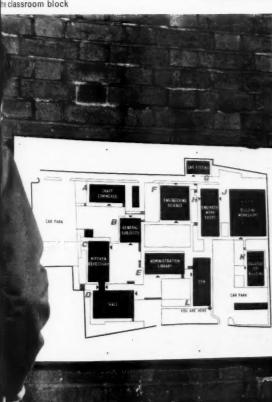
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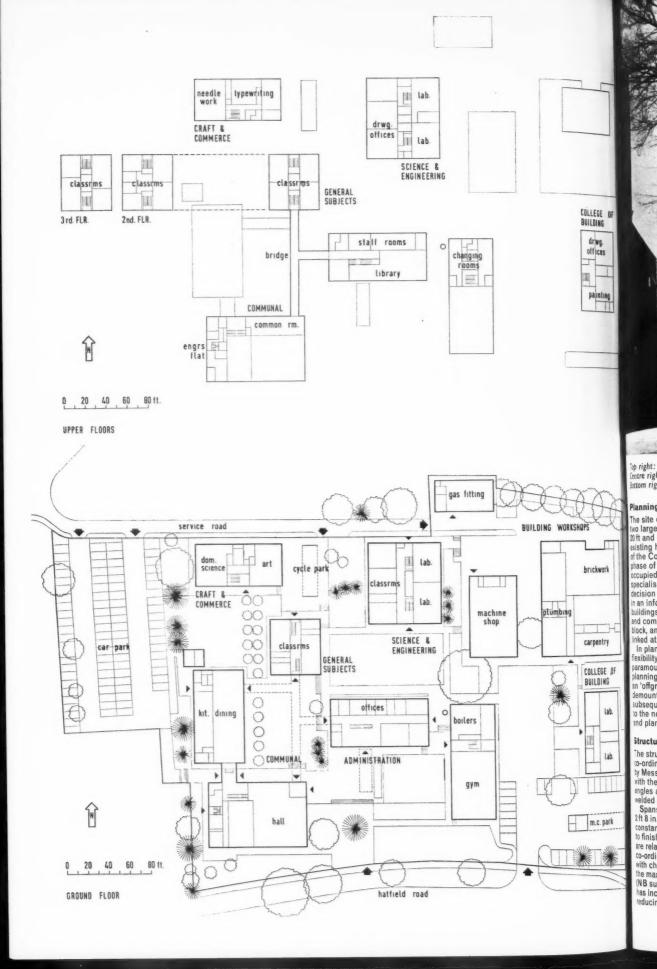
The St Albans College is designed to provide general education courses for students in the 15–18 years range together with leisure time and vocational courses for both young people and adults. In addition, the college houses on the same site, the buildings of the Hertfordshire College of Building which provides technical and trade courses for the whole county to the highest standards required.

The project is the first of a programme of four large colleges which have been designed on a 2 ft 8 in. modular planning grid. The structural techniques involved are a direct development of earlier forms of structure developed in the Herts Architects Department and based on dimensionally related components with a high degree of prefabrication and dry construction technique.

The particular method of design and construction

The particular method of design and construction employed has been under development since 1957 and has also been used for several primary and secondary schools. In its Mark II version, embodying considerable advances in the design of the steel frame, windows and other components, it is now proposed as the basic structural method to deal with the bulk of future school-building programmes, which in consequence of the continuous and rapid expansion of the population of the county, will continue at a very high rate. At the present time, four more colleges are in process of design.









Planning

The site of about 3½ acres comprises the gardens of the large Victorian houses with a crossfall of about 30 ft and with many mature trees and shrubs. The eisting houses were used to accommodate the nucleus of the College and had to be retained until the first phase of the new buildings was completed and occupied. The nature of the site, together with the specialised functions of the departments led to the decision to develop the plan as a group of pavilions in an informal campus arrangement. Certain of the buildings, i.e. the communal block with hall, refectory and common room, the main administration and library block, and the main four-storey teaching block, are linked at first floor level with a glazed bridge corridor. In planning for further education, the requirements of flexibility and provision for future extension are paramount and these factors influenced the choice of planning grid dimensions and the decision to adopt an 'offgrid' frame structure which facilitates the use of demountable partition systems. At St Albans, the subsequent educational developments have already led to the need for certain re-arrangements and extensions and plans for major extensions are already in hand.

Structure

The structural frame comprises a dimensionally co-ordinated component light steel frame developed by Messrs Hills (West Bromwich) Ltd in collaboration with the architects. The stanchions are fabricated from agles and ring battens and the beams are of light melded lattice construction.

melded lattice construction.

Spans of floor and roof beams are in multiples of 2ft 8 in. up to 26 ft 8 in. and 32 ft respectively at a constant depth of 1 ft 6 in. with an overall finished floor to finished ceiling depth of 2 ft. Storey and cill heights are related to the 4 ft base module and allow co-ordinated arrangements of varying height structures with changes in level in multiples of 2 ft. At St Albans the maximum line spacing of stanchions was 10 ft 8 in. (MB subsequent development work for Mark II frames has increased this to 21 ft 4 in., thereby considerably reducing the number of stanchions.)



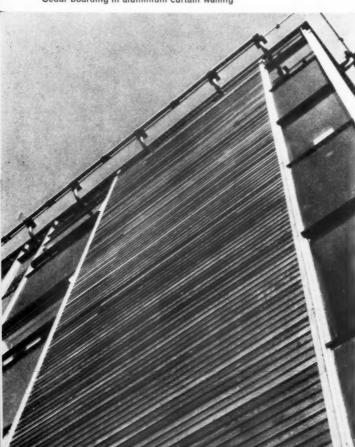




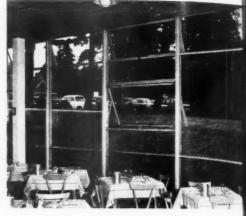


Staircase developed in conjunction with the steel frame manufacturers

Cedar boarding in aluminium curtain walling







The floor construction is of precast prestressed concrete planks spanning 5 ft 4 in. between secondary beams.

The roof decking is constructed of troughed asbestos units of maximum span of 10 ft 8 in. An alternative system of precut timber joists is available.

Ceilings are generally of fibrous plaster acoustic tile with half an hour minimum fire resistance, but other board or sheet materials in related sizes are used where appropriate.

The external cladding is in aluminium curtain walling with suitable opening lights; mullions are spaced at 2ft 8 in. or 5 ft 4 in. centres. Opaque panels are plastic faced but cedar boarding is used in larger areas and facing brickwork is used in workshop areas or in other suitable places. Alternative panel systems of vitreous enamelled steel sheet with insulated backing are used in other jobs.

The internal partitioning is in hardboard faced flaxboard (GLINEX) designed to provide 30 db. minimum sound reduction and to be easily demountable for re-arrangement. Door units displace a modular section of the partitioning and are expected.

re-arrangement. Door units displace a modular section of the partitioning and are complete with service panel. The buildings are heated by a warm-air system (WEATHERFOIL) from local fan blown battery heaters supplied by pump circulated hot water from oil fired boilers.

The open lattice work of the floor and ceiling construction provides the flexible duct for all horizontal service runs.

All elements of the structure, ancillary components and fittings are now under systematic development in the light of the experience gained at St Albans and the other buildings in the programme.

The project cost approximately £350,000 and the building time was 18 months for the first phase and two years for full occupation.

The buildings were designed in the County Architect's Department.

County Architect: G. C. Fardell, MBE [A].

Group Architect: R. J. Whitley [A].

County Architect: G. C. Fardell, MBE [A].
Group Architect: R. J. Whitley [A].
Job Architect: R. J. A. Wakely, Dip.Arch(Nottn) [A].
Quantity Surveyors: Thomas Barret Sons and Partners,
London and Beaconsfield.
Clerk of Works: I. V. Pearce.
Main Contractors: Messrs William Sindall Ltd,

Cambridge.

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Notes and Notices

NOTICES

Wir Building Materials and Preparations. The attention of members is drawn to the fast that information in the records of the building Research Station, Garston, Watford, Herts, is freely available to any ember of the architectural profession, and whitects would be well advised, when emsidering the use of new materials and peparations of which they have had no previous experience, to apply to the Director for any information he can impart ngarding their properties and application.

Imponsibilities of Members under the Code (Professional Conduct. The Council have reatly considered cases which give rise concern at the apparent lack of appreciation of the responsibilities of qualified sistants, whether in private or official relitectural practice, in connection with Code. There also appears to be wide-mead misunderstanding of the provisions Clause 6 in connection with offering prices to local authorities.

The position of Qualified Assistants. Qualiled assistants, corporate members of the Institute, are responsible for strict compliance with all the provisions of the Code of Professional Conduct equally with the mincipals under whom they work.

While a principal is held responsible for my contravention of the Code, e.g. the dispatch of letters soliciting work originated by an assistant in the office; the Council ngard the assistant as equally responsible and to be held liable to answer for his action in the event of any charge of unprofessional conduct being made.

The Code of Professional Conduct is published in the RIBA Kalendar and the Council expect all corporate members, inespective of their employment, to be

familiar with it.

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Clause 6: Offer of Professional Services. Clause 6 of the Code states that a member or Student must not advertise or offer his professional services to any person or body corporate.

The term 'body corporate' covers any form of corporation, business organisation or local authority which may as an organisation act in the capacity of a building owner. Where such an organisation employs an official architectural staff the position of the official architect is in no way different from that of a building owner: consequently it is a contravention of the Code for any architect in private practice to write uninvited to an official architect asking to be considered by his authority for private commissions. It is no defence in such an approach to argue that the approach was from one professional colleague to another.

Members' Club Facilities. A Members' Luncheon Room is open on the sixth floor, run on a largely self-service basis. The price of luncheon for members and Students is 4s. and guests may be introduced. The luncheon service is available between 12 noon and 2 pm. Luncheon vouchers issued through Luncheon Vouchers Limited will be accepted, as also will any vouchers issued privately by members in private practice to members or Students in their employment, if prior notice is given to the Catering Manager.

There is a Members' Club Room and Bar on the second floor. The room is open from 10 am to 7 pm.

Morning coffee can be served between 11 am and 2.30 pm, and afternoon tea between 3.30 pm and 7 pm. The bar is open to members and Students from 12 noon to 2.30 pm and from 3.30 pm to 7 pm. As an alternative to the luncheon room service, sandwiches may be obtained at the Members' Bar during the lunch hour.

The various facilities described are not available on Saturdays or Sundays.

Competitions

Copies of the conditions of competitions are deposited in the RIBA Library and are available for inspection.

Note. An applicant for the conditions of a competition must state his registration number.

deal Home/RIBA Group Housing Comretition. Architects are invited to submit
designs suitable for developing either or
oth of two sites, each of just over 4½ acres,
at Harlow, Essex, and Stockport, Cheshire.
This includes both the layout of the sites
and the design of the dwelling to be built
on them.

Assessors: Sir Basil Spence, OBE, ID, RA, ARSA, RDI, PPRIBA; Mr Donald Gibson, CBE, DCL [F]; and Mr G. Grenfell Baines, OBE [F].

Premiums for each site: £1,000, £350, £200 and six special awards of £50. The

premiums will be in addition to the fees paid to the authors of the winning designs. Last day for submitting designs: 2 Janu-

ary 1962.

Conditions may be obtained on application to Ideal Home Magazine, Design Competition Office, 5th Floor, 96 Long Acre, London, WC2.

City of Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa. Competition for Initial Group of Buildings and Site Layout: Civic Centre. Closing date for the dispatch or handing in of designs is provisionally 8 June 1962. Applications for the right to compete must be sent to the promoter by 6 October 1961.

Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for August, page 389.

Government Office Building and Conference Centre. Last day for submitting designs: 12 noon on 2 October 1961. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for April, page 221.

'Arborite' Design Competition. The Arborite Company (uk) Limited are organising a design competition which will be in three sections: Furniture Design, Architectural Design and Graphic Design. In each section the prizes will be – first £100 and four other awards of £20 each. Correspondence regarding this competition should be addressed to: 'Arborite' Design Competition, c/o Waddicors, 22 Dorset Square, London, NW1.

International Competition for 'Peugeot Building', Buenos Aires. The Foreign Building and Investment Company invites architects of any nationality to take part in a competition for the design of the 'Peugeot Building', Buenos Aires, to house the offices of large enterprises and cultural and commercial centres.

The conditions governing the competition will be drawn up in accordance with the regulations of The International Union of Architects and the Sociedad Central de Arquitectos, Buenos Aires.

Last date for the receipt of designs: 12 January 1962.

There will be a jury of Assessors of seven persons of international standing.

1st prize: m\$n. 5,000,000 on account of fees.

2nd prize: m\$n. 2,250,000 3rd prize: m\$n. 1,750,000 4th prize: m\$n. 1,000,000 5th prize: m\$n. 500,000 4 mentions of m\$n. 400,000

All the prizes are in Argentine currency 'nesos moneda nacional'

'pesos moneda nacional'.

To take part in the competition it is necessary to apply to Senor Federico A. Ugarte, Architect, Calle Montevideo No. 942, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Completed registration forms must be returned to Senor Ugarte before 30 September 1961.

COMPETITION RESULT

City of Westminster: Lillington Street Housing Scheme

 (1,500 gns) John W. Darbourne [A].
 (750 gns) Alexander Collection [A], Newman Smith [A] and Winston Barnett [A].

3. (500 gns) G. B. Gasson [A]. 4. (250 gns) Andrew Artur [A].

Commended: Riches and Blythin [L/AA]; P. A. Hamilton [A] and J. R. Bicknell [A].

Board of Architectural Education

RIBA Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture. The following RIBA Maintenance Scholarships have been awarded for the year 1961-62: an RIBA Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum to Mr P. J. Isbell of Plymouth, Devon; an RIBA Howe Green 4th and 5th Year Maintenance Scholarship of £40 per annum to Mr T. J. Denton of Leeds,

Yorks; and an RIBA 4th and 5th Year Maintenance Scholarship of £60 per annum to Mr G. E. Anthony of London.

The Maintenance Scholarships viously awarded to the following candidates have been renewed: Mr D. M. Castle (Architectural Association, School of Architecture) - Ralph Knott Memorial Maintenance Scholarship of £45 per annum; Mr D. R. A. Gerrard (Architectural Association, School of Architecture) - RIBA Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum; Mr P. R. Kuttner (University of Manchester, School of Architecture) -Hartley Hogarth Maintenance Scholarship of £56 per annum; Mr A. G. A. Spicer (Kingston School of Art, Department of Architecture) - RIBA Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum; Mr J. A. Taylor (Durham University, School of Architecture) - The Builder Maintenance Scholarship of £75 per annum; and Mr R. M. Watson (Cambridge University, School of Architecture) - RIBA Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum.

RIBA Final Examination. June 1961. The Final Examination was held in London, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast from 7 to 16 June 1961. Of the 253 candidates examined, 117 passed as follows:

Passed	whole	Examination	73
Passed	Part 1	only	44
			117

136 candidates were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Whole Examination Andrews: B. H. Archer: M. L. Bettany: Samuel Bird: Cyril (Distinction in Thesis) Bonny: J. F. Bracey: J. E. Bridger: K. G. Burney: S. I. A. Carter: G. H. Carter: M. J. Cassels: W. W Chowdhury: M. A. Christie: A. W. Clark: David Collen: H. S. Cook: R. J. (Distinction in Thesis) Coope: S. J. Curran: M. G. Davies: John Deakins: P. J. Dyer: B. F. Farrant: G. J. R. Findlay: G. W. Fletcher: C. K. Geere: Miss Janet F. Gibbon: John Gibson: W. A. Gordon: Malcolme

Heywood: J. W. Hinchliffe: P. G. Holmwood: M. R. T. Jones: Ivor J. Jones: Raymond C. J. Kohli: K. K. Kwan: Sai-Chung Mallinson: R. M. M. C. Manley: B. R. Martin: C. F. Mason: R. J. Matthews: R. C. Morrell: C. A. Morris: T. G. Morriss: T. E. Naylor: J. D. (Distinction in Thesis) Pearson: J. E. Pepper: M. W. (Distinction in Thesis) Polycarpou: Evangelos Pope: F. M. Ouarterman: Maxwell Rainford: W. L. Rawlinson: P. S. Ruggles: G. F. Ryan: D. J. Savery: Keith Savill: M. W. C. Sheard: Peter Simpson: J. G.

Swallow: I. G. T. Tollit: M. F. Walker: R. W. Walton: Gordon Wojtulewicz: C.

Wood: D. M. Woodward: B. R. Wrench: David Wu: Pau Cheung Wyre: M. P.

List of successful candidates who sat for Part I only

Abbott: P. A. Jones: Gerald M. Ackers: Colin Lowden: Bryan Barlow: E. A. Lowe: Gerald Brewster: David Mandoki: S. F. Brock: J. C. D. Massey: Leonard Meisels: Istvan Buckler: P. J. Bullock: Anthony Miller: A. T. Mitchell: S. J. Burnham: J. D. Carmichael: D. A. Murray: J. L. Powell: C. N. Cass: R. M. Clarke: M. D. Raftery: W. M. Cowling: J. D. T. Rashid: Abdul Daley: Stanley Seabrook: K. A. Simpson: J. M. S. Feltham: K. R. Simpson: P. H. Firmin: David Fuller: D. G. Smith: Glvn T. Greenwood: P. B. Stewart: Maxwell Hazzledine: Bill Venn: D. W. G. R. Hickling: J. B. Wakeham: M. G. Hislop: J. G. Weir: B. A. Jefferson: K. J. Whalley: D. M. Jenkins: R. J. Woods: D. R.

RIBA Special Final Examination. June 1961. The Special Final Examination was held in London, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast from 7 to 16 June 1961.

Of the 131 candidates examined, 33 passed as follows:

Passed whole examinati Passed Part 1 only	on 28 5
	33

98 candidates were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows: Whole Examination

Bayliss: D. C.	Murcutt: A. G.
Bird: P. J.	Murtagh: J. P.
Branche: P. A.	Nekanda-Trepka:
Calloway: T. P.	Janusz
Cooper: I. L.	Nisbet: William
Dowty: E. C.	Redstall: D. W. E.
Duplessis-Naude:	Rigby: J. I.
Earp: H. P.	Roberts: J. R.
Furlong: J. P.	Robjohns: A. F.
Goodman: A. J.	Stanier: B. J.
Graham: R. H.	Townsend: D. C. H.
Jackson: Leonard	Warrington:
McFarlane: John	G. W. N.
Mallett: R. D.	Whitting: R. S.
Munday: C. J.	Wilkins: C. P.

List of successful candidates who sat for Part I only

Bridger: R. P.	Porter: Howard
Glavin: W. P. C.	Simmonds: L. J.
Norvid: Stefan	

Allied Societies

Changes of Officers and Addresses

Leicestershire and Rutland Society Architects. Hon. Secretary, Douglas H. Smith [A], 61 Regent Road, Leicester. Manchester Society of Architects. Hon. Secretary, Leonard C. Howitt, MTPI [F],

The Building Centre, Portland Street, Manchester 2. (Mr S. A. Gradwell, FCA, Secretary of the Society for many years has now retired.)

Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects. Chairman, E. A. Roberts [A].

North Lancashire Society of Architects. Mr. F. A. Hewitt has retired from the post of Hon. Secretary of the Society, and has been succeeded by Mr John Law [4]. 22 Ribblesdale Place, Preston, Lancs. Blackpool and Fylde Architectural Society, President, Albert Pritt [A]. Secretary, C. S. Jordan, 32 Talbot Road, Blackpool. Lancaster and Westmorland Chapter. President. C. E. Pearson [F]. Hon. Secretary, G. Siddall [A], 26 Newby Drive, Lancaster.

South Eastern Society of Architects. Kingston-upon-Thames District Chapter. Chairman, W. Noel Moffett [4]. Hon. Secretary, Richard A. Michelmore [A], c/o Kingston School of Art, Knights Park, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. Tunbridge Wells District Chapter. Chairman, Norman A. E. Wyatt [L]. Hon. Secretary, Brian G. W. Blackwood [A], 'Linden', Linden Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society. President, Ernest Firth, AMTPI [F]. East Africa Institute of Architects. President, S. C. Lock [A]. Hon. Secretary, K. Standish King, AADIPL [F], PO Box 9211, Nairobi, Kenya. Kenya Chapter. Chairman, S. C. Lock [A]. Hon. Secretary, K. Standish King [F].

General Notes

Proposed Tour of East Germany. The Bund Deutscher Architekten, the East German Section of the International Union of Architects, have extended an invitation for between eight and ten British architects to visit Eastern Germany in August 1962, in order to see recent building and town planning developments. While in East Germany, all expenses incurred will be met by the Bund Deutscher Architekten. Those taking part would have to pay their air flight from London Airport to Schoenefeld Airport, Eastern Berlin, a cost of £40 14s. The tour would last seven days, but the exact dates have not yet been fixed.

The RIBA is not involved, but is collecting the names of intending participants on behalf of the travel agents responsible for

organising this trip.

Those interested should write to the Secretary of the United Kingdom Committee of the International Union of Architects, 66 Portland Place, London, Wl. Since the size of the tour is limited, to ten people, requests will have to be taken strictly in rotation.

Hitchcock Medallion, 1961. The Alice Davis Hitchcock Medallion, presented annually by the Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain for outstanding contributions to the literature of architectural history, has this year been awarded to Dr Kerry Downes of the Barber Institute of Fine Arts for his book Hawksmoot, published in 1959.

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Report on Civic Trust Design Awards 1960. In order to encourage an appreciation of civic design, the Trust has instituted annual awards for outstanding work in this field. The first competition was held in 1959 and covered the administrative area of County Councils in the United Kingdom. In 1960 the competition was open to County Boroughs throughout Great Britain.

The competition was divided into two classes.

Class 1. For the large scheme, normally affecting more than one building or structure, which best contributes to the proper planning and appearance of an

Class II. For the small scheme, involving no major building or structure, which best contributes to the appearance of its immefate surroundings.

The assessors were nominated by the President of the RIBA

In Class I, England and Wales, there nere 191 entries from 42 boroughs or muivalent. Of these 33 received awards and 25 commendations. In Scotland, from m boroughs there were 49 entries, six awards and nine commendations. From leland one borough submitted three entries and received one award and one commendation.

In Class II, England and Wales, there were 120 entries, 23 awards and 22 commendations. Scotland: eight entries, two awards. Ireland: two entries, one award.

Many assessors, says the report, complained of the poor number of entries and hat only a small proportion were worth heir serious attention. Under the rules of the competition assessors were free to make awards or commendations outside the ntries formally submitted (provided that hey otherwise complied with the conations) where the latter did not reach the equired standard. Even so in 13 cases (out of 53) in Class I and 26 cases (out of 53) in Class II, the assessor was unable to make an award.

A further point which comes out clearly from the assessors' reports is the relatively small number of buildings which are designed as part of the town or street to which they belong. Too many entries were outstanding pieces of design in their own right but had no regard to their neighbours. Where adjacent buildings are themselves bad, there is perhaps no alternative open t the to the architect but to strike his own note and hope that subsequent redevelopment will follow his lead. But in many cases more respect could have been paid to the overall street scene - without copying the older building.

The Trust would wish to congratulate the County Boroughs on taking part in the competition and on the results achieved.

Results

England and Wales

BATH: Class I Award: Redevelopment of snow Hill: Architects: Snailum and Le Fevre [FF]. Class II Award: Kingston Bath Site Improvement: Designer: W. Hartley. BIRMINGHAM: Class I: Lyndhurst Estate: A. G. Sheppard Fidler [F]. Class II: Landscaping to Moat at Hawkesley Farm Moat Estate: A. G. Sheppard Fidler.

BOLTON: Class I: Bolton Co-operative Society Bridge Street Store: Bradshaw Gass and Hope [F/A]. Class II: Bolton Corporation Improvement to Queens Park: T. E. Clark.

BRIGHTON: Class I: No entries. Class II: Moulsecoomb Parkway: J. R. B. Evison.

BRISTOL: Class I: Rebuilding of 14-15 Royal York Crescent: L. W. Everett, FRICS. Class II: Conversion of Merchant Taylor's Alms Houses: Staff Architect, Lloyds Bank Limited.

BURY: Class I: Development at the Central Hospital: Charles B. Pearson and Son [F/A]. Class II: No entries.

CANTERBURY: Class I: 34 St George's Street: Lionel Fewster and Partners [A/L]. Class II: St George's Terrace Garden: J. L. Berbiers [F].

CARLISLE: Class 1: Offices in London Road: Johnston and Wright [F/A/L]. Class II: No Award.

CHESTER: Class I: No Award.

COVENTRY: Class I: Willenhall Wood Housing Estate: Arthur Ling [F]. Class II: The Court Yard of the Municipal Offices, East Street: Arthur Ling.

DARLINGTON: Class I: Haughton Technical School: E. A. Tornbohm [A]. Class II: The Green Tree Cafeteria: Godsmark and Miller-Williams [AA].

DONCASTER: Class I: Offices for the Leeds Permanent Building Society: T. H. Johnson and Son [FF]. Class II: Cantley Water Tower, No. 2: N. Cawley.

EXETER: Class I: Dunsford Road Housing Estate: Harold B. Rowe [F]. Class II: Southernhay Improvement: J. Brierley.

GLOUCESTER: Class I: Fountain Square, Westgate Street: J. V. Wall [A]. Class II:

HASTINGS: Class I: No Award. Class II: The Flagpole, Winkle Island: S. Ripley [F]. HULL: Class I: The Presbyterian Church, Prospect Street: Douglas Potter [A]. Class II: Lombard Bank Limited Offices: Elsworth Sykes and Partners [A/L].

IPSWICH: Class I: Sprites Lane Primary School: Johns, Slater and Haward [FF]. Class II: No Award.

LEEDS: Class I: No Award. Class II: The Nalgo Jubilee Garden: L. G. Knight.

LINCOLN: Class I: The Pelham Bridge: Designer: W. S. Atkins and Partners; Architect: Robert Atkinson and Partners [F/A]. Class II: Aaron the Jew's House: A. Adlington.

LIVERPOOL: Class 1: Bloomfield Green, two-storey flats for old people: Ronald Bradbury [F]. Class II: Flats for old people, Walton Village: Ronald Bradbury.

MANCHESTER: Class I: Holt House, Dene Road: Harry S. Fairhurst and Sons [F|A]. Class II: No Award.

MIDDLESBROUGH: Class I: No entries. Class II: 'Southend' Merton Road, Road and Landscaping Scheme: J. A. Kenyon.

NEWPORT: Class I: No Award. Class II: No Award.

NORTHAMPTON: Class I: Flats at St Katherine's Court: Brian Bunch [A]. Class II: No entries.

NORWICH: Class 1: New Housing Group in Rosary Road: David Percival [A].

Class II: Improvement of Ethelbert Gateway to Cathedral Close: Architect: Bernard Feilden [A]; Designer: H. C. Rowley,

NOTTINGHAM: Class I: Remodelling of Nazareth House: Bartlett and Gray [FF].

OXFORD: Class I: New Undergraduates Building at St John's College: Architect's Co-partnership. Class II: John Perring Ltd, Shopfront and illuminated sign, George Street: Leslie Walker [A].

PLYMOUTH: Class I: Joint Award: Pannier Market: Walls and Pearn [AA]; Frankfort Gate shops and flats: H. J. W. Stirling [A]. Class II: No Award.

SALFORD: Class I: Stott Lane Branch Library: G. A. McWilliam. Class II: No Award.

SOUTHAMPTON: Class I: Freemantle Lake Park Recreation Ground: L. Berger [A]. Class II: Park Improvements at Pound Tree Road: L. Berger.

SOUTHEND: Class I: Westcliffe-on-Sea Branch Library: P. F. Burridge [F]. Class II: House at 46 Leitrim Avenue: R. Wardill [A].

STOCKPORT: Class I: Doctors Green and Slater Rest Homes: Thomas G. Royle [A]. Class II: Mount Tabor Forecourt: John S. Rank [A].

STOKE ON TRENT: Class I: No Award. Class II: No Award.

SUNDERLAND: Class I: Development of Approach Road at West Park College of Further Education: Harvey C. Bishop [A]. Class II: No Award.

SWANSEA: Class 1: Offices for the General Accident and Fire Assurance Corporation: C. G. Tagholm [F]. Class II: The Cross Keys Inn Restoration: O. S. and J. H. S. Portsmouth [F/A].

WAKEFIELD: Class I: No Award. Class II: Thornes House School: J. M. Sedgwick.

WALLASEY: Class 1: Layout of Cadbury Bros. new factory and grounds: Architect: C. J. Wilkinson [L]; Landscape: G. A. Jellicoe [F]. Class II: No entries.

WALSALL: Class 1: Orchard Hills Estate: Diamond, Redfern and Partners [AA]. Class II: No Award.

WOLVERHAMPTON: Class I: New Retail Market in Salop Street: Borough Engineer's Dept. Class II: No Award.

WORCESTER: Class I: Worcester Crematorium: J. S. Williams.

YARMOUTH: Class I: Shops at Gorleston: Graham Pegg [A].

YORK: Class I: No Award. Class II: No Award.

Scotland

ABERDEEN: Class 1: The Self-Service Restaurant and Shop, Hazlehead Park: G. McI. Keith [A]. Class II: No entries.

AIRDRIE: Class I: No Award. Class II: No entries.

EDINBURGH: Class I: Canongate Redevelopment in Tolbooth and Morocco Land Areas: Robert Hurd. Class II: No entries. FALKIRK: Class I: No entries. Class II: The Parish Church Gateway: A. J. M. Currell, Borough Architect [A].

GLASGOW: Class 1: No Award. Class 11:

GREENOCK: Class 1: Crematorium at Caddlehill: Lockhart W. Hutson [F]. Class II: No Award.

KILMARNOCK: Class 1: Widening of Hurlford Road A. 734: Borough Surveyor. Class II: No entries.

KIRKCALDY: Class I: Links Street Redevelopment: Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Class II: Sailors' Walk Renovations: Wheeler and Sproson [AA].

MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW: Class I: Offices for Motherwell Bridge and Engineering Company: Keppie, Henderson and Partners [F/A/L]. Class II: No Award.

PAISLEY: Class I: No Award. Class II: No entries.

Northern Ireland

BELFAST: Class I: Shopping centre at Clara Park Housing Estate: J. W. Adamson [A]. Class II: Ormeau Branch Library: J. H. Swann, City Architect [F].

The SPAB Annual Course on The Repair of Ancient Buildings. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is again providing facilities for architects, surveyors, clerks of works and those interested in and responsible for old buildings to obtain knowledge of the principles and methods of repair. This course includes lectures, discussions and visits, to cover the many important aspects of repair work, and although it is primarily for the architectural and building professions, it is open to those particularly interested in the repair and maintenance of old buildings.

The Society is anxious that there should be an understanding, not only of traditional constructional methods, but also of the principles underlying the sympathetic treatment of old buildings, whether ecclesiastical or secular. In view of the specialist nature of this type of work, the Society believes that the opportunity to study at first hand some of the problems which arise will be helpful to those interested in this subject, and particular emphasis is laid on this practical aspect of the course.

It is hoped that county and local authorities and others who have buildings in their care, or have dealings with them, will be able to give facilities for members of their staff to attend.

The course will be held this year at 55 Great Ormond Street, London, WC1, from Monday to Saturday 9 to 14 October, and the Society invites those who are interested to apply for further details to the Secretary, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 55 Great Ormond Street, WC1 (Holborn 2646).

Annual Conference of Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain, Edinburgh. The distinctive tradition of Scottish architecture will be the subject of a special study when the Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain meet in Edinburgh for their annual conference from 15 to 17 September.

During the conference members will hear four eminent authorities on Scottish architecture deal with the architectural history of the earlier 19th-century Scotland.

Mr David Walker, an art teacher at Dundee, and recognised as an authority on early 19th century Scottish architecture, will speak on 'A search for a new style -1800-1860'.

'Edinburgh Architecture' is the subject chosen by Mr Ian G. Lindsay, ARSA [F], a pioneer in the systematic recording of the neglected vernacular building of Scotland.

The Principal guest of honour is Mr P. E. A. Johnson-Marshall [A], Senior Lecturer in Town Planning at Edinburgh University Department of Architecture, whose subject will be 'Edinburgh in the 21st Century'.

Mr Colin McWilliam, a former Director of the Scottish National Buildings Record, will talk on 'Robert Adam in Scotland'.

During the three-day conference members will also visit notable historical buildings of architectural interest. These include Duddingston House, Oxenfoord Castle and Mellerstain House. There will also be a reception by the National Trust

RICS. The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors has announced that the minimum standards of entry to the professional examinations of the Institution will be increased with effect from 1 October 1962.

The new minimum standard will be passes in the General Certificate of Education at Ordinary level in five subjects at one sitting, or in six subjects at not more than two sittings. At present, the minimum requirements are passes in five subjects, of which only three need to have been passed at one sitting. Passes in English Language and Mathematics will continue to be obligatory.

Special provisions will be made to attract candidates with passes at Advanced level in the General Certificate of Education.

The requirements will be:

(i) Passes in one subject at Advanced level and four other subjects at Ordinary level, to be obtained at not more than three sittings, and to include English Language and Mathematics: or

(ii) Passes in two subjects at Advanced level and two other subjects at Ordinary level; to include English Language or English Literature, and Mathematics; or (iii) Passes in four subjects, including at least three at Advanced level; to include an English subject, and either a Mathe-

A leaflet giving particulars of the requirements in the General Certificate of Education and other certificates of equivalent standard is available from the RICS, 12 Great George Street, London, SW1.

matical subject or a Science subject.

Architects in Industry Group. The Officers and Executive Committee for the year 1961-62 are as follows: Chairman: Mr Stuart Bentley [F] (Dunlop Rubber Company); Hon. Secretary: Miss N. Beddington [F] (Freeman, Hardy and Willis); Hon. Membership Secretary: Mr G. A. Grey [A] (Richard Costain Ltd); Hon. Programme Secretary: Mr D. A. Murray [L] (British Aluminium Co. Ltd); Hon. Treasurer: Mr Sven M. Sternfeldt [L] (Pilkington Bros. Ltd); Executive Committee: Messrs C. Knight Adams [L] (Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd), S. Burn [L] (Thomas Hedley and Co. Ltd), J. E. Collins [F] (E. S. and S. Robinson Ltd), M. E. Thornely [A] (ICI Ltd),

C. M. Townend [A] (Lockheed Hydraulic Brake Co. Ltd), E. H. Willison [L] (Ilford Ltd), M. G. Wilson (Cement and Concrete Association); Hon. Auditors: Messrs C. Jefferis, CA, and H. Jefferis, CA, were re-elected.

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RIAI. The Council of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland has awarded the Triennial Silver Medal for the period 1 January 1956-31 December 1958 to Mr Dermot P. Smyth, BARCH., MRIAI [A] for the design of the Housing Scheme at Stepaside, Co. Dublin.

Appointments. The Minister of Power has reappointed Sir William Holford, PRIBA, as a part-time member of the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Mr Maurice G. Holdham, MBE, has been appointed Secretary of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Mr Holdham, who is 51, has had a distinguished administrative career with the RCAF in Canada and abroad. Latterly he has been Senior Staff Officer in the Directorate of Personnel Administration at Air Force HQ with the rank of Wing Commander.

International Permanent Conference of Building Centres. The Annual Meeting of the International Permanent Conference of Building Centres was recently held in Vienna. Membership of the Conference now consists of representatives from Building Centres all over Europe and from other parts of the world.

In view of the London Building Centre's work as pioneer of the Building Centre movement generally, and services rendered by its Director who was one of the founders, Mr F. R. Yerbury [Hon. A] was elected Permanent Honorary President of the Conference.

Industrial Archaeology Summer School. A summer school organised by the Extra-Mural Department of Manchester University in collaboration with the Council for British Archaeology was held from 15 to 29 July at Woolton Hall, Manchester. Visits were made to many monuments of the Industrial Revolution, aqueducts, canals, bridges, mills, and other industrial buildings and sites, and many aspects of the study of the Industrial Revolution were covered by a wide-ranging lecture programme. The Director of Studies was Dr E. R. R. Green of Manchester University. It is hoped to develop further the study of Industrial Archaeology which involves architecture, economic and social history, engineering and geography, and persons interested should write to Mr A. E. Musson, MA, at the University of Manchester.



RIBA Cricket Club. The RIBA v. Blue Circle C.C. The match was played at Richmond on 5 July and was lost. Blue Circle, batting first, were able to declare at 202 for 4 thanks to two good innings by A. R. Day (75 not out) and P. Ayrton (67). The RIBA were all out for 174, top scorers being C. Smith (33) and M. Hattrell (71). For Blue Circle, Day's bowling figures were 6 for 62.

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RIBA v. RICS CC. This game was played at Cheam on 26 July, and resulted in a win for the Surveyors by the narrow margin of two wickets. RIBA: 98 (A. E. J. Morris, 4). RICS: 99 for 8 (D. Robinson 7 wickets for 39).

RIBA Golfing Society. The RIBA Golfing Society held their annual meeting at the loyal Cinque Ports Golf Club at Deal wer the week-end 8 and 9 July. The neeting was better supported than any ince the war and resulted in keen comretition over the famous links. On the Saturday morning, the competition for the Allensby Bowl was won by Mr R. Duncan scott [F] (14) with 37 points and the numer-up was Mr W. H. Robbins [A] (18), 7 points. The third prize was won by Mr S. H. Statham [F] (12). Mr Scott won on the last nine holes. The afternoon foursome contest was won by Mr E. H. Firmin [F] (7) and Mr Newman Turner (18), 35 points. The runners-up were Mr M. Andrew Jones [A] (12) and Mr J. M. Maxwell [A] (17) with 32 points. On the Sunday the Captain's Prize, presented by the Captain, Mr W. W. Fisk [F], was won by Mr Firmin (7), net 75; runner-up Mr Turner (18), net 70. The President's Prize was won by Mr Fisk (9) with 32 points; mner-up Mr J. L. Barnard [F] (9), 32 pints. The course was in a kindly mood and the members enjoyed Deal at its best.

On Tuesday 18 July the RIBA Golfing Society played its annual match against the Chartered Surveyors Golfing Society at Worplesdon Golf Club. Both societies fielded their strongest sides, and an exciting match resulted. The overall result of the match was a draw, each side scoring 10½ points.

Obituary

Samuel Leslie George Beaufoy, CBE, DIST.TP, PPTPI [F]

lied on 31 May 1961, aged 61.

We are indebted to Mr Langford P. licott, CBE [A], for the following note:

The sudden death of Leslie Beaufoy, thile attending the Annual Conference of the Town Planning Institute at Llandudno, ame as a great shock to his many friends. It was within two months of a well-amed retirement to which he had been matly looking forward, as it would have movided him with the opportunity to mactise in quite a different field — one which had always been close to his heart—the field of healing within the Church of Christ Scientist, of which he has been a devoted member for over 30 years.

'A native of Dover, son of a past-mayor and educated at Dover Grammar School, the maintained a close interest in the town

all his life. On leaving school he served from 1917 to 1919 as a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Air Force. He never lost his boyish enthusiasm for flying and in later life nothing gave him more pleasure than being allowed occasionally to take over the controls for a few minutes.

'Immediately after World War I he qualified as a member of the Institute and joined the late Professor S. D. Adshead as architectural assistant working on a number of housing schemes and the Pavilion at Worthing. It was at this time that he started to become interested in planning, taking the Diploma in Town Planning and Civic Design of London University and at the same time helping Professor Adshead with the preparation of numerous town planning schemes. From then on he devoted the whole of his time to planning, went into local government and from 1927 to 1933 was Town Planning Officer of the Liverpool Corporation. In 1933 he entered the Civil Service where he enjoyed a very varied and successful career. He first joined the Ministry of Health as a Housing and Planning Inspector, later succeeding Sir George Pepler as Chief Inspector. When the Ministry of Town and Country Planning was formed he changed over to the administrative side, and from 1942 to 1947 was an Assistant Secretary responsible, amongst other things, for the inter-departmental committee which considered the Greater London and County of London Advisory Plans. He also represented the Department on the Ministry of War Transport's Committee on the Design and Layout of Roads in Built-up Areas, the report of which was published in 1945.

'In 1947 he returned to the professional side, first as Director of Technical Services and, after amalgamation with part of the Ministry of Health, as Chief Technical Planner; he held this post until 1958 when the wheel turned full circle, and he once again became Chief Housing and Planning

Inspector, charged with the difficult task of reorganising and expanding the Inspectorate to meet the changed conditions resulting from the Franks Committee Report on Administrative Tribunals, and the phenomenal increase in the number of planning appeals and inquiries.

'In 1952-53 he was President of the Town Planning Institute and for some years represented the United Kingdom on the Bureau of the International Federation for

Housing and Planning.

'Although for the last 34 years essentially a planner, who played a leading part in the development of the post-war planning system and techniques, he never forgot that he was basically an architect. He always stressed the importance of the third dimension and the contribution the architect should make to the design of environment as well as buildings, taking a close and personal interest in the siting and development of the New Towns and contributing many articles to the technical press on both town planning and civic design.

'Leslie Beaufoy ("Sam" to most of his professional colleagues) was by nature a romantic and great lover of the Arts, particularly of music, at which he was no mean exponent on the piano. He was a delightful companion and staunch friend, always jealous for the good name of the Ministry and his staff. Sympathetic and generous - sometimes impetuous - he did much good by stealth, helping many both spiritually and materially. Full of energy and boyish enthusiasm he held strong opinions for which he was prepared to fight to the end but it was never a bitter end, he was equally magnanimous in victory and defeat. A fluent and constructive public speaker he was also a wonderful mimic and witty raconteur with an inexhaustible fund of stories for any occasion. He was in fact a "character" to whom Planning and the Ministry owe much, and he will long be remembered with gratitude and

Notes from the Council Minutes

Meeting held on 25 July 1961

Appointment of RIBA Representatives

(a) National Consultative Council of the Building and Civil Engineering Industries. The President, RIBA.

(b) RIBA Architecture Bronze Medal Jury: The Northern Architectural Association (1958-60). Mr J. A. H. Mottram [A].

(c) Board of Governors of the Bristol College of Science and Technology. Mr Kenneth Nealon [F] (for three years from 1 August 1961)

Membership. The following members were elected: as Associates 66.

Students. 175 Probationers were elected as Students.

Applications for Reinstatement. The following applications were approved: as Associates: Clive Hugh Henry Durham, Guy Seymour Melland, Haworth Owen Roberts;

as Retired Fellow: Walter Butler Stonebridge; as Licentiates: Arthur Robert Hassell, Louis William Russell, Donald Warder.

Obituary. The Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members: Harold George Turner [F], Alexander Donald Cameron [Retd F], George Farquhar Pennington [Retd F], Herbert Cecil Powell [Retd F], Lieut.-Colonel Ernest William George Short, CBE [Retd F], Peter Mayall Bamford [A], Kenneth Cameron [A], David Norman Leslie Cree [A], Louis Moore [A], Hugh Alexander Ross [Retd A], Dudley James McPherson Burton [L], Vishnu Mahadeo Suvernpatki [L], Stanley Matcham Dempster [Retd L], Leslie Dowie [Retd L], David Hucker [Retd L], George Nathaniel Kent [Retd L], Harold Bernard Nixon [Retd. L].

By resolution of the Council the sympathy and condolences of the Royal Institute have been conveyed to their

relatives.

MEMBERSHIP

Resignations. No resignations were recorded during July 1961.

Transfers to Retired Membership. The following members were transferred to Retired Membership during July 1961: as Retired Fellows: Charles Reginald Ford (Auckland, New Zealand), William Arthur Rutter, CBE (Bramley). As Retired Associates: William Ingram Keir (Kalimpong, India), William Paul Major (California,

Membership Lists

ELECTION: 25 JULY 1961

The following candidates for membership were elected on 25 July 1961.

AS ASSOCIATES (66)

Archer: James Howard, Dipl.Arch.(Oxford), Wolverhampton.
Ashurst: John, DArch.(Kingston), Epsom.
Ashworth: Graham William, MCD, BArch.

(L'pool).

Baker: Geoffrey William, AA Dipl., High Wycombe

Ballard: Ronald Edward, AADipl.

Bamber: Robert, St Helens.
Bates: Colin James, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), Sideup.
Batty: John Henry Hayhurst, Dipl.Arch.

(Leeds), Leeds.

Bergen: Aidan Francis, Dip.Arch.(Birm.),

Belfast.

Belfast.
Bonnett: David John, Birmingham.
Brink: Roy Edward, Dip.Arch.(Natal).
Brown: Neave Sinclair.
Browning: Arnold James Henry, Ross-on-Wye.
Browning, John Anthony, BA(Arch.)(Lond.),
Canterbury.
Burns: Anthony, Dip.Arch.(Dunhelm), Peter-

Campden: William, BArch.(L'pool), Chester. Carss: John Middleton, Gateshead. Chee: Teck Chiang, BArch.(Melbourne), Singapore.

Clark: John Wyness, Dip.Arch.(Abdn).
Cole: Douglas Philip.
Davies: Trefor Andrew Richard, M.A.(Cantab.). Dewan: Sushil Kumar, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), Duisburg-Buchholz, Germany.
Doongaji: Maneck Rustom, A ADipl., S A D G.

Drobik: Jan-Karol.
Dudley: (Mrs) Wendy, BArch.(Auck. NZ).
Foster: John Hadden, DA(Dundee), Arbroath.
Fraser: Ian, A ADipl.
Garner: William Arthur, Dipl.Arch.(Northern

Polytechnic).

Griffiths: Anthony Philip, Dip. Arch. (Wales),

Grimsdale: John Hart, Epsom.
Grimshaw: Keith, BA(Arch.)(Manchester),
Manchester.

Hagan: Charles Guy Garland, Dip.Arch.

Hamburger: George Anthony, AADipl. Hendy: Stuart, Dip.Arch.(Dunelm), Newcastle upon Tyne. Herridge: Terence, Dip.Arch.(Wales), Tre-

Jakutowicz: Piotr, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
Joyce: Martin Reginald.
Kaye (Miss) Janet Marie, AADipl.

Keir: Alan, Dip.Arch.(Abdn), Jganda. Keir:

Uganda.
Kemsley: Richard Walter, BArch.(CT), Chelmsford.
Khirwadkar: Yeshwant Ramrao, Bhopal, India.
Kraehmer: Fritz Phillip, Dip.TP(Rand), Pretoria, South Africa.
Lord: Roger, MA(Cantab.), Lagos, Nigeria.
Martin: Richard Lionel, Woking.
Maxwell: Gavin Dudley Grant, DArch.
(Kingston).

Moggridge: Harry Traherne, Tonbridge.
Nasatyr: Max, BArch.(Rand).
Otton: Michael Howard, MCD, BArch.

Otton: Michael Flowats, MCD, British (L'pool), Liverpool. Patrick: Richard Hugh, Haslemere. Phillips: Michael Eric, Dip.Arch.(Birm.), West

Plumb: Clive Charles, AADipl., Chelmsford. Ritchle, Alan Irving, Dip.Arch.(Southend), Leigh-on-Sea.

Leign-on-Sea.
Roberts: Evan Priestley, BArch.(Auck. NZ),
New Plymouth, New Zealand.
Rooney: Patrick Christopher, BArch.(NUI
Dublin), Dublin.
Ruddell: Jeffrey Bernard, DArch.(Kingston),
Lockberker.

Leatherhead.
Sarjeant: Leslie Frank, Dipl.Arch.(UCL),

Orpington.
Scott: John Richard, ASTC(Arch.).
Slater: Magnus John, Dip.Arch.(Abdn),

Smith: Donald Martin, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic). Spooner: Theophilus William, AADipl.. Col-

Sutcliffe: John Kevin, Dipl.Arch.(Northern

Taylor: Andrew, DA(Edin.), Falkland.
Thye: Ng Ngok, Perak, Malaya.
Warwick: Eric Joseph, Southampton.
Whalley: John Mayson, MCD, BArch.
(L'pool), Preston.

Zins: Stefan Amos.

ELECTION: 3 OCTOBER 1961

An election of candidates for membership will An election of candidates for membership will take place on 3 October 1961. The names and addresses of the candidates found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, RIBA, not later than Monday 18 September 1961.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers

AS FELLOWS (10)

Belfer: Sidney Lionel, 83 Bedford Court Mansions, Bedford Avenue, WC1. C. G. Bath, Frank T. Winter, Edwin Williams. Haydon: Ronald Hubert, Dip.TP, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic), 3 Cromwell Place, SW7. R. Mountford Pigott, Denis Poulton, J. M. Austin-Smith

Hinton: Denys James, AADipl., Lloyds Bank Chambers, 85 Regent Street, Leamington Spa. Arthur Ling, A. G. Sheppard Fidler,

A. Douglas Jones.
Lyell: Michael George Rudinge, AADipl.,
Michael Lyell Associates, 16 Yeomans Row,
SW3. John R. Harris, M. Pattrick, H. K.

Wakeford.
MacFarlane: Robert Alexander Cameron,
County Architect's Department, Denbighshire County Council, Grove Park, Wrexham.
Herbert Carr, F. C. Roberts, H. Anthony

Clark.

Morel: Herbert Stanley, AADipl., Garden House, Toy's Hill, Westerham, Kent. R. Mountford Pigott, Charles J. Cable, F. R. Pite. Norrish: Kenneth Victor, 2 Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15. Harry Cherrington, A. G. Sheppard Fidler, F. Potter.
Pigott: Michael Mountford, 3 Cromwell Place, SW7. R. Mountford Pigott, Sir Hugh Casson, Stewart L. Thomson.

Toogood: Geoffrey Roger, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), 37 Warham Road, South Croydon, Surrey. Alan A. Briggs, Thomas E. Scott, C. G. Bath.

and the following Licentiate, who is qualified under Section IV, Clause 4(c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:

Begley: William Walter, Walcot House, 139 Kennington Road, SE11. Prof. Sir Alfred Richardson, Lord Bossom, John E. M. Macgregor, Sir John Summerson.

AS ASSOCIATES (24)

Bargh: John Geoffrey, M.A. (Cantab), B.Arch. (Manitoba), B.Sc. (Eng.) (Nottm), Dip. TP (Glas.), 'Prospect', Queens Road, K.endal, Westmorland. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Beech: Malcolm John, A.A. Dipl., 'Hillcrest', Writtle Road, Chelmsford, Essex. S. E. Bragg, Arthur Korn, Anthony Cox.

Bulleyment: Alan Lewis, Dip. Arch. (Manchester), 8 Cherry Walk, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Eric S. Benson. Emil C. Scherrer.

Coote: Daniel James, B.Arch. (Natal), 6 Cannon Place, Hampstead, NW3. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3(d). Bargh: John Geoffrey, M A(Cantab), B Arch

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Evans: Box 417, Cathcart,

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Crocker: William Charles, DArch.(Kinston), 4 Digdens Rise, Epsom, Surrey, J. Brian Cooper, W. N. Hawkes, H. Graham Wicks, Dodd: Ian Henry, DA(Edin.), St Mary's Gordon, E. A. S. Houfe.
Harvey: Frank Bryan, AADipl., 1 The Bramblings, Chingford, E4, J. Mabley, A. D. Knapton, C. E. Wilford, P. J. Mabley, A. D. Knapton, C. E. Wilford, E. J. Mabley, A. D. Knapton, C. E. Wilford, E. James Melvin, E. Maxwell Fry, Felix Walter.
Highet: William Gilchrist, DA(Glas.), 12c Cairngorm Drive, Craigy Hill, Lare, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
MacCullum: Charles Hugh Alexander, DA(Glas.), 42 Norham Street, Glasgow, Sl. J. A. Coia, A. Buchanan Campbell, F. Fielden. McWhirter: William Ewing, Dip.Arch. (Abdn), 64 Great Western Road, Aberdeen. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Max-Jarzabek: Jan, 25 Carmina Road, Balbarn SW17. Hubbert

Applying for homination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Max-Jarzabek: Jan, 25 Carminia Road, Balham, SW17. Hubert Bennett, Edwin Williams, Colin Lucas.

Niven: Douglas Malcolm Goodwin, DA (Edin.), 11 Kirklee Terrace Lane, Glasgow W2. J. A. Coia and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

O'Mahony: Richard Stephen, BArch. (L'pool), 10 Pinewood Avenue, Formby, Lancs. Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, M. G. Gilling, R. R. Young.

Owen: John Ceredig, Dip.Arch. (Wales), 7 Gwynant Crescent, Lakeside, Cardiff. Lewis John, Sir Percy Thomas, C. F. Jones. Pettigrew: Maurice William Irvin, DA

Lewis John, Sir Percy Thomas, C. F. Jones.
Pettigrew: Maurice (Edin.), 'Beaumont', Lurgan Road, Portadown, County Armagh, N. Ireland. R. Mountford Pigott and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Polak (Miss) Renata Helena, AADlpl., Polak (Miss) Renata Helena, AADlpl., 6 St Leonard's Road, Croydon, Surrey. Peter Chamberlin, M. Pattrick, Arthur Korn.
Rhodes: Derek Harold, BSc.(Arch.)(Glas.), 17 Thurlow Road, Hampstead, NW3. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Spark: David Manson, BArch.(Dunelm, 12 Kennersdene, Tynemouth, Northumberland. Prof. J. H. Napper, Bruce Allsopp, H. Wharfe.
Stokes: Colin James, A ADlpl., 'Ranworth'.

H. Wharfe.

Stokes: Colin James, AADipl., 'Ranworth', Withdean Avenue, Goring-by-Sea, Sussex. Arthur Korn, Anthony Cox, C. K. Capon.

Taylor: David Anthony, DA(Edin.), IS Grange Terrace, Edinburgh 9. Sir Bsil Spence, J. H. Glover, Peter S. Ferguson.

Ten: Yen Wee, Dip.Arch.(Manchester), 58 Colin Gardens, Colindale, NW9. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Eric S. Benson and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Toft: Philip Michael, BA(Arch.)(Sheffield), 15 Oxford Street, Rotherham, Yorkshire. Prof. Stephen Welsh, Prof. John Needham, H. B. Leighton.

Tucker: Peter James, Dip.Arch.(The Polymore)

Tucker: Peter James, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), 'Dean West', 2 Padacre Road. Watcombe Park Estate, Torquay. Elidir L.W. Davies, J. S. Foster, John S. Walkden.

ELECTION: 12 DECEMBER 1961

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 12 December 1961. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates found and addresses of the overseas candidates found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, RIBA, not later than Friday 1 December 1961.

The names following the applicant's address

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (2)

Simpson: John Edwin, Commander of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, PO Box 107, Jerusalem, Jordan. Lord Bossom, Prof. Sir Albert Richardson, Prof. Richard Llewelyn Davies.

Stewart: John Robertson, DA(Dundee). Superintending Architect, Public Works Department HQ, Government Offices. Petaling Jaya, Malaya. T. A. L. Concannon. Eric Taylor, E. J. Seow.

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AS ASSOCIATES (11)

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AS ASSOCIATES (11)
Aylward: John James [L], 44 Ronaki Road,
Mission Bay, Auckland, New Zealand.
Raymond McGrath, D. P. Hanly, Patrick
John Munden.
Chung: Yen-Wei Stephen, BArch.(Melbourne), 15 Ewing Street, Brunswick N10,
Victoria, Australia. Prof. Brian B. Lewis,
Mrs Hilary Lewis, C. A. J. Ralton.
Evans: Walter Robin, BArch.(CT), PO
Box 417, Umtali, Southern Rhodesia. W. D.
Cathcart, C. Ross MacKenzie, J. M. Van
Heerden.

Box 417, Umtali, Southern Rnodesia, W. D. Cathcart, C. Ross MacKenzie, J. M. Van Herden.
Grant: Aldo Whistance, Dip.Arch.(Auck. NZ), c/o Messrs James Cubitt and Partners, Private Mail Bag 2169, Lagos, Nigeria. Prof. C. R. Knight and the President and the Hon. Scretary of the NZIA under Bye-law 3(a). Hensel: David John, 179 Wattle Street, Malvern, South Australia. J. D. Cheesman, Gavin Walkley, K. M. Yelland.
Johnson: Howard, c/o Messrs Norman and Dawbarn, Box 33, 15A Constant Spring Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica, BWI. C. G. Bath, S. Burley, J. E. Moore.
Markovitz: Marke Ellie, Dip.Arch.(CT). Winth Floor, Rand Central, 165 Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, South Africa. O. Pryce Lewis and applying for nomination by the Council ander Bye-law 3(d).
Mundy: Geoffrey Stuart, 106 Circe Circle, Blakeith, Western Australia. Marshall Clifton, Howard T. Forbes, William T. Leighton.
Shaw: Grahame Richard John, Dip.Arch. (Gelong), 126 Beverley Road, Rosanna N.22, Victoria, Australia. Prof. Brian B. Lewis, Irs Hilary Lewis, Leslie M. Perrott.
Sag: Bong Soo, BArch.(Melbourne), c/o 6 Primrose Avenue, Springpark, Upper East Coast Road, Singapore. Prof. Brian B. Lewis, L. G. Parker, E. Keith Mackay.
Stemson: Kenneth Rosewarne, Dip.Arch. (Auck. NZ), 10 Dodson Avenue, Milford, Auckland, New Zealand. Prof. C. R. Knight and the President and Hon. Secretary of the NZIA under Bye-law 3(a).

orth', Members' Column

This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, pactices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained

APPOINTMENTS

Mr Peter T. Foode [A] has taken up an appointment with Leicester City Architect's Department, and his address is City Architect's Department, Halford House, Charles Street,

Mr Roy Herman Kantorowich, BARCH. Witwatersrand), AMTPI [A] has been upointed Professor of Town and Country Ranning, The University of Manchester, in accession to the late Professor Clifford

Vir Zahir-ud Deen Khwaja [A] has been oppointed Director, Planning, Capital Deveropment Authority, Rawalpindi, Pakistan, in connection with the building of Pakistan's we capital at Islamabad. He will be pleased a receive trade catalogues and technical legaling.

Nr Douglas Murray, AMTPI [A] has been apointed City Architect and Planning Officer in the City of Oxford, in succession to Mr E.G. Chandler, MTPI [F]. Mr Murray has been Deputy City Architect since 1955.

Mr N. Roberts [4] has taken up a new apointment as Borough Architect/Housing Director with the Borough of Ellesmore Port, Cheshire, as from 14 August 1961. His private address is now 18 Hillcrest Road, Little Suton, Wirral, Cheshire.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Mr Claude E. A. Andrews [A!] announces that he has dissolved his partnership with Mr J. P. Alton [A] and has taken into associateship Mr Frank Hazzard [A]. The practice will continue under the name of Francis B. Andrews and Son at 95 Colmore Row, Birmingham 3.

Mr Trevor Bedford [A] has commenced private practice on his own account at 21 Dean Street, Liskeard, Cornwall, where he will be pleased to receive trade literature and samples.

Messrs Edward Bell [A], John G. Coppock [A], Allan Dorman [A], T. T. Houston [A], J. D. McCutcheon [L] and John Wilkinson [A] have entered into a group partnership practising under the style of The Design Group at 8 Elmwood Avenue, Belfast 7 (Belfast 30934). The various partners will also continue to practise on their own account at their reseative officer. pective offices.

Mr Michael Brown [A] has commenced practice on his own account and will be concerned primarily with landscape work. His address is 44 Fieldend, Waldegrave Park, Twickenham, Middlesex (Popesgrove 2944), where he will be pleased to receive trade literature relevant to materials, etc., used in the connection.

Mr Douglas Burford [4] has resigned from Percy V. Burnett and Partners, as from 3 June 1961. The practice will continue under the remaining partners Mr Donald Macpherson [F] and Mr Michael S. Hodges

Mr H. C. Burgess [L] and Mr J. D. Rowlands [A] have entered into partnership and are practising at 31 Monument Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, under the style of Burgess and Rowlands.

Mr William L. Cook [A] has commenced practice on his own account at 4 Castle Street, Warwick.

Messrs James A. Crabtree and Associates [A] of 70 Blandford Street, London, W1, have taken in as a new associate Mr C. J. G. Guest, MA(Cantab), AADIPL. [A].

Mr H. E. Doe [F] was admitted as an associate of the firm of Messrs Stephenson and Turner, of Australia, on 1 January 1961 and is responsible for their Newcastle, NSW, office at 149 King Street, Newcastle, NSW, Australia.

Mr W. Brian Edwards [A] has joined Design Partnership, Midland Bank House, 26 Cross Street, Manchester 2.

Messrs Fairbrother, Hall and Hedges [L] announce that Mr Richard Pye [L] has resigned from the practice, and they have taken into partnership Mr John Kenneth Imman [A]. Their offices are now at 253 Church Street, Blackpool.

Messrs George, Trew and Dunn [AA] of 50 Eastbourne Terrace, London, W2, have taken into association the following members of their staff: Messrs A. Artur, DIPL.ARCH. [A], D.W. Bowes [A], A. J. Potts, DIPL.ARCH. [A], R. S. Smith, BARCH. [A] and P. J. Spenceley [A]. The firm will continue to practise under its present title. its present title.

Mr Jack Godfrey-Gilbert [F] has taken Mr Michael Wolstenholme, AADIPL. [4] into partnership. The practice will continue from 1-3 The Broadway, Wimbledon, London, SW19, and Arcade Chambers, Bognor Regis, Sussex, under the style of J. Godfrey-Gilbert

The firm of Messrs Donald A. Goldfinch and Partners (Mr Donald A. Goldfinch [F] and Mr L. O. Tippins [4]), while maintaining their office at 101 Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham (Edgbaston 1664), have moved their London office to 1 Vine Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex (Uxbridge 37741) with Mr J. Hogger [A] associate partner in charge.

Messrs Hammett and Norton [FF] of 29 Sackville Street, London, W1, have taken into partnership Mr Eric G. Drew [A] as from

April 1961. He will join the present partners Messrs Derek Hammett [F], Roger Norton [F] and Thomas Hamilton [A]. The style and title of the firm will remain unchanged.

Mr Daniel G. Higgs, DIP. ARCH. [A] announces that, as from 1 June 1961, he has taken over the practice formerly under the style of Arthur J. Miller, 1 Greyfriars Road, Reading, Berks, at the same address.

Mr Colin H. Johnson [A] has opened an office at 58-60 Albert Road, Middlesbrough, Yorks, where he will be pleased to receive trade

Mr H. A. Kay [F] in practice as Robinson and Kay, has taken Mr W. P. Smith [A] into partnership. The practice will continue under the style of Robinson and Kay at 73 Market Street, Stourbridge, Worcs.

Mr Robert Matthew [F] and Mr S. A. W. Johnson-Marshall [A], in practice as Messrs Robert Matthew and Johnson-Marshall, have taken into partnership Mr T. R. Spaven [A], Mr Maurice Lee [A] and Mr Peter Newnham, Mc [A]. The practice will continue at 31 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh 7, and at 24 Park Square East, London, NWl, under the name of Messrs Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners.

Mr Reginald Melhuish [4] has commenced in private practice at 31 London Road, Horsham, Sussex (Horsham 60028), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr John E. Mills [A] has commenced private practice at 53 Victoria Rise, London, SW4 (Macaulay 3462), where he will be pleased to receive trade literature.

Mr R. J. H. Minty [F] (Hugh Minty and Partners) has opened an additional office at 21-41 Wellington Road, London, NW8.

Mr S. Penn-Smith [F] has taken into partnership Mr D. J. Penn-Smith [A], Mr Robert K. Kinton [A] (whose practice will now be incorporated in the new firm) and Mr C. J. W. Davey [A]. The practice will continue under the style of S. Penn-Smith Son and Partners at Waterloo House, 2 Hastings Street, New Walk, Leicester. The partners of associated offices, under the style of Penn-Smith, Fernie and Weston, 116 Green Lane, Derby (Derby 44763) are Mr S. Penn-Smith, Mr R. G. Fernie [A] and Mr G. Weston [A]; and under the style of Penn-Smith and Wall, 14 King Street, Cowgate, Peterborough (Peterborough 67032) are Mr S. Penn-Smith and Mr J. D. C. Wall [A]. Wall [A]

Mr R. A. Rathbone, MA [4] and Mr C. A. Hartridge, MA [4] announce that their partnership under the style of Rathbone and Hartridge at the Manor House, Royston, Herts, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr Hartridge is now practising under his own name at 11 Sedley Taylor Road, Cambridge (Cambridge 47593). Mr Rathbone and Mr Gordon Steele [4] have combined their practices under the style of Rathbone and Steele at the Manor House, Royston, Herts. (Royston 2385). Mr Steele's office at Cheyneys Lodge, Ashwell, Herts, is now closed.

Messrs Robinson and Kay (Mr H. A. Kay [F] and Mr W. P. Smith [A]) have recently opened a branch office at 1 Albany Road, Wolverhampton, where they will be pleased to receive

Mr H. A. Scott [F] is now in practice at Broadway Chambers, Haywards Heath, Sussex, and he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues and up-to-date technical informa-

Mr John J. M. Smith [A] of 9 Devereux Court, Strand, London, WC2, has recently opened an office at 790 Cranbrook Road, Ilford, Essex (Valentine 9177).

Messrs Stock, Page and Stock (Col. B. C. Page [F], Mr T. C. Page [F], Mr James Maitland [F] and Mr D. Bowen-Davies, FRICS) of Fanshaw House, Fanshaw Street, London, NI, have taken Mr George W. J. Davies [4] into partnership. The name of the firm remains unchanged.

Mr Julius Lazarus Vaz [F], Chief Architect, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa, has joined Messrs Gregson, Batley and King [AA], Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay No. 1, India, as a partner, as from 1 July 1961.

Messrs Waring and Netts [AA] and associate Mr F. W. Harvey [F] have taken into the partnership Mr James McNeil Squire [A]. The practice will continue under the style of Waring and Netts at 2 Lansdowne Terrace East, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne 3. No trade literature is required.

Mr Raymond J. Worboys [A] has commenced practice on his own account, as from March 1961, at 42 Carlton Green, Redhill, Surrey (Redhill 5922), where he will be pleased to receive trade literature and catalogues.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Mr Harold S. Barnett [L], the Divisional Chief Architect of the East Midlands Division of the National Coal Board, has moved with his department from 69 Lower Parliament Street, Nottingham, to new offices at Sherwood Lodge, Arnold, near Nottingham.

The present address of Mr P. J. H. Barratt [A] is Architectural and Planning Division, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Mr Kenneth J. Bass [A] has changed his address to 17 Woburn Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

Messrs R. J. Beswick and Son (Mr R. E. E. Beswick, MBE, DIPLARCH. (L'pool) [F] and Major A. D. Kirby [F]) have moved to new offices at Eastcott Corner, Bath Road, Swindon, Wiltshire.

Mr V. Bulbulian [A] has changed his address to 14 Southampton Place, London, WCI, where he will be pleased to receive trade literature.

Messrs Paul Castle [A] and Allan Park [A] have changed their office address to 3 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, WC1 (Chancery 8467).

Mr D. St C. Cheyne [A] has changed his address to 30 Railway Street, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Lisburn 2497).

Mr L. J Connor [4] has changed his address to 31 Stambourne Way, Upper Norwood, London, SE19. His office address is Architects' Branch, Ministry of Health, 23 Savile Row, London, W1.

Mr F. Darnell [A] is now in private practice at 22 S'deroth Motzkin, Tel Aviv, Israel, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

The address of Design Partnership is now Midland Bank House, 26 Cross Street, Manchester 2.

Mr G. J. Easton [A] has changed his address to 'The Cottage', Barrow Point Avenue, Pinner, Middlesex (Pinner 9571).

Mr F. H. Elder [A] has changed his address to The Cottage, Camden Park Road, Chislehurst, Kent.

Messrs Erdi and Rabson (Mr Louis Erdi [F] and Mr R. J. Rabson [4]) have opened new offices at 14-15 Queenhithe, London, EC4 (Central 9881), and are no longer practising at their previous offices, 27 Knightrider Street, EC4 and 84 Edgware Way.

Messrs Michael and Sheila Gooch [AA] have moved their office to 2 Tombland Alley, Norwich, Norfolk. NOR. 07.P. (Norwich 27506.)

Mr M. Howard-Radley [A] has moved his offices to 41 Cheval Place, Knightsbridge, London, SW7 (Knightsbridge 4966), where he will be pleased to receive samples and trade literature. Representatives will be seen by prior appointment only.

Mr Victor J. Hutchings [A] has changed his address to Lincoln House, 46 Bell Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon (Henley 1126).

Mr John D. Kay [A] has changed his address to 35 Stockwell Park Crescent, London, SW9 (Redpost 4508).

Mr Leslie H. Kemp, MRAIC [F], consulting architect, has moved his office to The Manor, Bradford Abbas, Dorset (Yeovil 286), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr Roy Latham [A] has changed his address to 5 The Plantation, Morden Road, Blackheath, London, SE3.

Messrs Leonard Manasseh and Partners [AA] have moved to 26 Charlotte Street, London, W1 (Langham 6396-8).

Mr D. E. F. Mayhew [A] has changed his private address to 4 Scratton Road, Southendon-Sea, Essex.

Miss Ursula Mercer (Mrs M. A. J. Davis), BARCH. [A] has changed her address to 47 Derwent Avenue, Kingston Vale, London, SW15. Miss Mercer will retain the use of her maiden name for professional purposes.

Messrs Miller and Tritton [AA] are now practising under the style of Miller and Tritton Associates, and they have moved their office to 64-66 Bury Walk, Chelsea, London, SW3 (Flaxman 4314).

Mr K. E. T. Nugent [A] has changed his address to Heythrop Cottage, Chipping Norton, Oxon. Mr Nugent has taken Vows in the Society of Jesus and his designation is now The Reverend Kenneth Edward Thornton Nugent, SJ.

Mr Finn Eric Pettersen [A] has changed his address from 2 Oak Road, Epping, to 14 Spinney Hill, Warwick.

Mr B. S. Tempest [A] has changed his address from 216 to 150 Myton Road, Warwick.

Messrs Vincent and Wynn [AA] have moved to 45 Parliament Street, Westminster, London SW1 (Tate Gallery 7598).

Messrs David A. Wilkie and Partners [F] have changed the address of their London office from 45 Chancery Lane, WC2, to 18 Woburn Square, WC1 (Langham 2593-4).

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

Associate with considerable experience, available October, seeks partnership or position with responsibility leading thereto, preferably with elder member contemplating retirement, car owner, some capital available. Box 284, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Sole principal of a firm with a large programme of work contemplates early retirement and would like to hear from members wishing to buy a sound practice in the North Midlands. Box 289, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

West country, old-established general practice for sale. Box 290, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate (34), experienced in contemporary design, seeks position with view to partnership, in small expanding firm. Capital available. Box 292, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Devonshire Associate (45), public school education, requires appointment, Devon, Somerset or Dorset, leading to eventual partnership. Capital available. Box 293, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Large sum available for purchase of substantial practice with official connection and London accommodation. Box 295, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Experienced architect required with view to early partnership. Pleasant north-west town. Must be good designer and able to take full responsibility. Details to Box 296, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Two United Kingdom trained architects having given up a varied practice in South Africa and returned to the United Kingdom wish to contact firms from Birmingham

southwards with a view to partnership after a probationary period. Both aged 45 with a certain amount of capital available. Box 297, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate aged 34, energetic, ambitious and with proven design ability, returning to Uk after four years varied North American experience, seeks partnership in expanding practice. Capital available. Box 298, c/o

Fellow practising in Haywards Heath, seeks young partner with some private means. No capital required. Box 299, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate (36) with wide experience in own small practice would consider amalgamation with, or senior position in, with view to partnership, more established practice. Berks, Bucks or Oxon. areas preferred. Capital available if required. Box 300, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate required in a Liverpool office, with view to partnership after probationary period. Experience in public house design would be an advantage. Present senior of firm, aged 41, would like to work with younger man. Box 301, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate (56), with small and varied practice in London, and good light offices in City, requires a younger member with own practice to share offices with a view to mutual help or partnership. Box 302, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

A Fellow with an established West End practice would be interested to meet members with a view to amalgamation or association. Office and staff facilities available for expansion. Box 303, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted: 'Gibb's Rules for Drawing the Several Parts of Architecture'. Facsimile edition. Preferably with plates clean and unpunctured by dividers. Box 291, c/o Secretary, R1BA.

Antiquarian and double elephant plan chests, drawing boards, T squares, etc., for sale in London area. Box 294, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

The Royal Institute of British Architects, as a body, is not responsible for the statements made or opinions expressed in the JOURNAL.

ABS

Private Treatment Surgeons' and Specialists' Fees and Nursing Home Charges

Group facilities for architects and their families are available with the British United Provident Association (President: Lord Nuffield), a non-profit making organisation.

The Group Scheme is designed to enable members and their dependants to make the best and promptest arrangements without having to worry about the cost, and to give a measure of privacy which is not possible under the National Health Service. Thus the Scheme is not intended to dissuade people from availing themselves of the National Health Service, but rather to provide supplementary benefits to remedy its shortcomings.

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The Architect in Society

An Address by Dr Walter Gropius (Hon. Corresponding Member, USA) given at Columbia University, New York

Tonight I should like to talk about the ambiguous position of the architect in his relation to society and about his double role as a citizen and a professional. I want to point out why he, armed to the teeth with technical intricacies, design theories, and philosophical arguments, so rarely succeeds in pulling his weight in the realm of public domain where decisions are made which vitally affect his interests. Since popular opinion holds him responsible for the condition our dites, towns, and our countryside have gotten into, I would like to examine where exactly he stands in this respect and which avenues of action are open to him to broaden his refluence.

I would like to add also my reactions to certain 'rumbles' in the architectural profession which have interested me as much as they have baffled me. Since architects possess in general a sensitive, built-in thermometer which registers the mises and doubts, enthusiasms and fancies of their contemporaries – we should listen to the notes of misgiving, warning

or satisfaction emerging from their ranks.

All reports made lately by architects and educators on the tate of architecture in the '60s were dominated by two words: confusion and chaos. It seems to them that the inherent tendencies of an architecture of the 20th century, as they were born 50 years or so ago and appeared then as a deeply felt, indivisible entity to their initiators, have been exploded into so many fractions that it becomes difficult to draw them together to coherence again. Technical innovations, first greeted as delightful new means-to-an-end, were seized separately and set against each other as ends in themselves; personal methods of approach were hardened into hostile logmas; a new awareness of our relationship to the past was distorted into a revivalist spirit; our financial affluence was mistaken for a free ticket into social irresponsibility and art-for-art's-sake mentality; our young people felt bewildered rather than inspired by the wealth of means at their disposal. They were either trying to head for safe corners with limited objectives or succumbing to a frivolous application of changing patterns of 'styling' or 'mood' architecture. In short, we are supposed to have lost direction, confidence, reverence;

When trying to take a stand, I would like first of all to attricate myself from the verbal jungle we have gotten ourselves into. What actually is chaos? One of Webster's definions is: 'A state of things in which chance is supreme.' Well, those of us who welcome 'chaoticism' may take comfort from the fact that the ancient Greeks considered Chaos to be the

oldest God of all times.

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Personally I do not feel too fearful of this God, who returns periodically to stir up things on earth, because never in my life-span has the architectural mission looked any less dangrous, less difficult and chaotic to me than it does now. It is true, in the beginning of the struggle the battle lines were drawn more clearly, but the fight was essentially the ame: the coming to terms of a romantically oriented, palously individualised architectural profession with the malities of the 20th century. It seems to me that the spectre of confusion is haunting mostly those who, for a short while, abought they had won all the battles and found all the answers; those who have come by their inheritance too easily, who have forgotten the great goals set at the beginning and low find their equilibrium upset by new developments in the social and technical field.

But let me examine the meaning of the word 'chaos' more closely in all its aspects.

With our tremendously accelerated communication system. it has become quite easy today for people in all corners of the world to reiterate the most advanced ideas verbally while being actually unable to catch up with themselves in this respect emotionally. Therefore we see all around us an astonishing discrepancy between thought and action. Our verbal glibness often obscures the real obstacles in our path which cannot be sidestepped by brilliant and diverting oratory. It also creates too rosy an impression of the actual influence architects are permitted to take in the shaping of our larger living spaces. Whether a conscientious and dedicated architect of today resolves his personal design problem in this or that way is, unfortunately, less decisive for the general looks of our surroundings than we are fond of believing. His contribution is simply swallowed up in the featureless growth that covers the acres of our expanding cities. In the last 20 years the Us has seen the emergence of an unusual number of gifted architects, who have managed to spread interest and admiration among designers in other countries. But when the curious arrived at our shores to see the new creations for themselves they were overwhelmed by the increase in general ugliness that hit their eyes before they had even a chance to find the objects of their interest in the vast, amorphous display. It is here where chaos reigns supreme; it is the absence of organic coherence in the total picture which causes the disappointment, and not the dilemma between different individual approaches to design.

Having been in the cross-currents of the architectural development for over half a century now, I find that an architect who wants to help mould the evolutionary forces of his time instead of letting himself be overcome by them, must distinguish between two sets of components which are apt to influence and direct his work. The first one consists of the human trends which gradually move a society towards new patterns of living; the second consists of the contemporary technical means and the individual choices of form expression which help these trends to take shape. It is imperative never to lose sight of the first while getting embroiled with the second because the architect is otherwise in danger of losing himself in the design of technical stunts or in

personal mannerisms.

The potentialities of the new technical means fascinated my generation just as much as it does the architect of today, but at the beginning of our movement stood an idea, not an obsession with specific forms and techniques. The activities of life itself were under scrutiny. How to dwell, how to work, move, relax, how to create a life-giving environment for our changed society, this was what occupied our minds. Of course we went about the realisation of such aims in very different ways, but I do not see why this diversity should by itself cause confusion, except to those who naïvely believe that there is always only one perfect answer to a problem. There are of course many technical and form approaches to the same task, and any one of them may be successful if they are well suited to the purpose of the building, to the temperament of the architect, and if they are used with discrimination in their given environment.

The great technical inventions and social developments of the last hundred years, which set off such a stream of changes in our way of living and producing, gradually established new habits, new standards, new preferences, which have come to represent the unifying trends in today's general picture. Beginning with the discovery of the Bessemer steel and of Monier's reinforced concrete, which freed architecture of the supporting solid wall and presented it with virtually limitless possibilities for flexible planning, there has been a steady movement toward a less rigid, less encumbered style of living and building. The skeleton structures enabled us to introduce the large window opening and the marvel of the glass curtain wall - today misused and therefore discredited - which transformed the rigid, compartmental character of buildings into a transparent 'fluid' one. This, in turn, gave birth to a totally new dynamic indoor-outdoor relationship which has enriched and stimulated architectural design beyond measure. Pressure for ever more mobility and flexibility encouraged the evolution of industrial prefabrication methods which have, by now, taken over a large part of our building production, promising ever increasing precision and simplification of the building process for the future. The common characteristics which clearly emerged from all these innovations are:

> An increase in flexibility and mobility; A new indoor-outdoor relationship;

A bolder and lighter, less earthbound architectural appearance.

These are the constituent elements of today's architectural imagery and an architect can disregard them only at his peril. If related to a background of meaningful planning, they would reveal diversity, not chaos.

I cannot accept, therefore, the verdict of the critics that the architectural profession, as such, is to blame for the disjointed pattern of our cities and for the formless urban sprawl that creeps over our countryside. As we well know, the architect or planner has almost never received a mandate from the people to draw up the best possible framework for a desirable way of life. All he usually gets is an individual commission for a limited objective from a client who wants to make his bid for a place in the sun. It is the people as a whole who have stopped thinking of what would constitute a better frame of life for them and who have, instead, learned to sell themselves short to a system of rapid turnover and minor creature comforts. It is the lack of a distinct and compelling goal rather than bad intentions of individuals that so often ruins attempts of a more comprehensive character for general planning, and sacrifices them bit by bit to the conventional quick profit motive.

And this is, of course, where we all come in. In our role as citizens we all share in the general unwillingness to live up to our best potential, in the lack of dedication to our acknowledged principles, in our lack of discipline towards the lures of complacency and of material abundance.

Julian Huxley, the eminent biologist, warned recently that 'sooner rather than later we must get away from a system based on artificially increasing the number of human wants and set about constructing one aimed at the qualitative satisfaction of real human needs, spiritual as well as material and physiological. This means abandoning the pernicious habit of evaluating every human project solely in terms of its utility....'

Our cunning sales psychology, in its unscrupulous misuse of our language, has brought about such a distortion of truth, such a dissolution of decency and morality, not to speak of its planned wastefulness, that it is high time for the citizen to take to the barricades against this massive onslaught against the unwary. Naturally, the all pervading sales mentality has also had its detrimental effect on the architecture of our time. Relentless advertising pressure for everchanging, sensational design has discouraged any tendency to create a visually integrated environment because it tacitly expects the designer to be different at all cost for competition's sake. The effect is disruptive and quite contrary to the desirable diversity of design which would result naturally from the work of different personalities who are aware of their obligations to environmental integration. Here again we see that

the forces which cause confusion and chaos originate from the excessive infatuation with the rewards of salesmanship which dominates modern life and which we can influence only in the role of human beings and democratic citizens, but hardly as professionals.

I was somewhat startled, therefore, by a sentence in the recent AIA Report on the state of the profession: 'The total environment produced by architecture in the next forty years can become greater than the Golden Age of Greece, surpass the glories of Rome, and outshine the magnificence of Renaissance. This is possible provided the architect assumes again his historic role as Masterbuilder'.

How does this vision compare to the realities of the situation at hand? Don't we need to remember that such highpoints in history came about only when the skill and artistic inspiration of the architect and the artist were carried into action by the clear and unquestioned authority of those who felt themselves to be the rightful representatives of a whole people? The Greek pinnacle was reached by the courage and foresight of the leader Pericles who pulled together all financial and artistic resources of the whole nation and its allies, including the military budget, to force the erection of the Parthenon. The Romans, spreading this Mediterranean heritage over the whole of the Roman empire, set in their buildings monuments to the centralised power of their leaders. The Renaissance, after giving birth to fierce political rivalry, harnessed all secular and clerical powers, all craftsmen and artists, for the glorification of the competing principalities. Wherever we look in history we find that the rulers took no chances with the individual tastes and inclinations of the populace, but imposed strict patterns of behaviour as well as an hierarchy of religious, civic, and economic standards which dominated architectural and artistic expression. In Japan this even covered the proportionate size of all domestic architecture which was strictly regulated according to birth, rank, and occupation of the owner.

All these systems have produced magnificent results in one period or another, but they have no roots any more in our modern world. Even if some authoritative remnants are still around in the form of large corporations and institutions, this cannot conceal the fact that the architect and artist of the 20th century has to face a completely new client and patron: the average citizen or his representative, whose stature, opinion, and influence is uncertain and difficult to define compared to the authoritarian lord of the past. As we have seen, this citizen, as of now, is not at all in the habit of extending his vision beyond his immediate business concerns, because we have neglected to educate him for his role of cultural arbiter. He repays this neglect by running loose, only here and there restricted by social ambitions from recklessly following his commercial interests. Though he is quite aware of the restrictions the law puts on his building activities, he is almost totally unaware of his potentialities to contribute something positive, socially and culturally, to the actual development, change, and improvement of his environment. So far we are only trying to prevent him by zoning laws from committing the worst abuse, but I feel that unless we take the positive step of trying to mould him into the man of responsibility he must become, there will be little chance for the 'masterbuilder' ever to assume his comprehensive historic role as creator of cities again.

Our modern society is still on trial where cultural integration is concerned. This certainly cannot be accomplished by handing out authoritative beauty formulas to an uncomprehending public, untrained to see, to perceive, to discriminate. A society such as ours, which has conferred equal privileges on everybody, will have to acknowledge its duty to activate the general responsiveness to spiritual and aesthetic values, to intensify the development of everybody's imaginative faculties. Only this can create the basis from which eventually

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the creative art of the artist can rise, not as an isolated phenomenon, ignored and rejected by the crowd, but firmly embedded in a network of public response and understanding. The only active influence which our society can take towards such a goal would be to see to it that our educational system for the next generation will develop in each child, from the beginning, a perceptive awareness which intensifies his sense of form. Seeing more, he will comprehend more of what he sees, and will learn to understand the positive and negative factors which influence the environment he finds himself in.

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Our present methods of education which put a premium on accumulation of knowledge, have rarely reached out to include a training in creative habits of observing, seeing and shaping our surroundings. The apathy we meet in the adult atizen, who entertains only vague notions of wishing to get way from it all, can certainly be traced to this early failure of arousing his active interest in the improvement of his living gea. Children should be introduced right from the start to he potentialities of their environment, to the physical and osychological laws that govern the visual world, and to the supreme enjoyment that comes from participating in the reative process of giving form to one's living space. Such experience, if continued in depth throughout the whole of he educational cycle, will never be forgotten and will prepare he adult to continue taking an informed interest in what happens around him. Recent research at the University of chicago has shown that 'the high 10 children seek out the afety and security of the "known", while the highly creative thildren seem to enjoy the risk and uncertainty of the "unknown". 'We should strengthen this creative spirit, which s essentially one of nonconformist independent search. We must instil respect for it and create response to it on the broadest level, otherwise the common man stays below his potential and the uncommon man burns up his fireworks in isolation.

My concern with the problem of drawing out the potential rtist and of providing him with a stimulating educational dimate and a chance to acquire a perfect technique prompted ne over 40 years ago to create the Bauhaus School of Design. In opposition to the then prevailing trend of bringing up a student of design on the subjective recipes of his master, we tried to put him on a solid foundation by giving him objective principles of universal validity, derived from the laws of nature and the psychology of man. From this basis he was expected to develop his own individual design approach, independent of the personal one of his teacher. This novel method of education in design has been widely misunderstood and misinterpreted. The present generation is inclined to think of it as a rigid stylistic dogma of yesterday whose usefulness has come to an end, because its ideological and technical premises are now outdated. This view confuses a method of approach with the practical results obtained by it at a particular period of its application. The Bauhaus was not concerned with the formulation of timebound, stylistic concepts, and its technical methods were not ends in themselves. It wanted to show how a multitude of individuals, willing to work concertedly but without losing their identity, bould evolve a kinship of expression in their response to the hallenges of the day. It wanted to give a basic demonstration In how to maintain unity in diversity, and it did this with the naterials, techniques and form concepts germane to its time. is its method of approach that was revolutionary, and I ave not found yet any new system of education for design which puts the Bauhaus idea out of course. In fact, the present asenchantment with the doubtful results obtained from imply imitating highly personal design methods of this or hat master without adding to their substance, should give renewed emphasis to its principles.

It would be most desirable if the initial work done by the Bauhaus were continued and expanded so that we would be able to draw on an ever increasing common fund of objective

knowledge, teachable to all age groups, and furnishing the much needed vocabulary with which individuals are free to compose their personal design poetry. If the capacity to focus and crystallise the tendencies of a period becomes dim, as it has in our time, the necessity of intensifying our efforts toward coherence becomes ever more important. There are some vital centres in this country where such work is pursued with dedication, but their influence is still limited, and it is hard to find creative architects and artists who want to take on teaching positions besides their other work because public opinion regards teaching as a mere backwater compared to the excitement and rewards of practical work. That the two must be combined if a healthy climate for the growing generation is to evolve remains an applauded theory rather than an actual accomplishment.

I remember an experience I had myself years ago when, on the occasion of my 70th birthday, *Time* magazine commented on my career. After coming to this country, they said, I had been 'content to teach only', as if this were, in itself, a minor occupation as compared to that of a practising architect. Apart from the fact that the paper was misinformed – I had never given up my practice – it brought home to me again the realisation that the profession of the teacher is looked upon in this country as a kind of refuge for those visionaries who cannot hold their own in the world of action and reality. Though admittedly there has been a shift in this view lately, it is still much too firmly established to become uprooted overnight. It remains a tremendous handicap for those who realise the importance of combining practice and teaching and want to make their contribution in both fields.

What, now, can be done by the individual practising architect to promote a greater measure of co-operation between those groups who contribute to the development of our visible world? In spite of our partiality to 'Togetherness' this fashionable trend has accomplished little in our field since it lacks a distinct purpose, a discipline, a working method of its own. All these must be found before we get

more and more lost to each other.

I think we all agree that a relatedness of expression and a consolidation of trends cannot be consciously organised in a democracy, but springs from spontaneous group consciousness, from collective intuition which brings our pragmatic requests and our spiritual desires into interplay. I have tried, since a long time, therefore, to give more incentive to such a state of mind by developing a spirit of voluntary teamwork among groups of architects. But my idea has become almost suspect since so many of my colleagues are still wedded to the 19th century idea that individual genius can only work in splendid isolation. Just as our profession 50 years ago closed their eyes to the fact that the machine had irrefutably entered the building process, so now it is trying to cling to the conception of the architect as a self-sufficient, independent operator, who, with the help of a good staff and competent engineers, can solve any problem, and keep his artistic integrity intact. This, in my view, is an isolationist attitude which will be unable to stem the tide of uncontrolled disorder engulfing our living spaces. It runs counter to the concept of Total Architecture which is concerned with the whole of our environmental development and demands collaboration on the broadest basis. Our present casual way of solving problems of collaboration on large projects is simply to throw a few prominent architects together in the hope that five people will automatically produce more beauty than one. The result, as often as not, becomes an unrelated assemblage of individual architectural ideas, not an integrated whole of new and enriched value. It is obvious that we have to learn new and better ways of collaboration.

In my experience these call first of all for an unprejudiced state of mind and for the firm belief that common thought and action is a precondition for cultural growth. Starting on this basis, we must strive to acquire the methods, the vocabulary, the habits of collaboration with which most architects are unfamiliar. This is not easy to accomplish. It is one thing to condition an individual for co-operation by making him conform; it is another, altogether, to make him keep his identity within a group of equals while he is trying to find common ground with them. It is imperative, though, that we develop such a technique of collaboration to a high degree of refinement since it is our guarantee for the protection of the individual against becoming a mere number and, at the same time, for the development of related expression rather than of pretentious individualism.

There can be no doubt, of course, that the creative spark originates always with the individual, but while he works in close co-operation with others and is exposed to their stimulating and challenging critique, his own work matures more rapidly and never loses touch with the broader aspects

which unite a team in a common effort.

Communication from person to person is at an all time low today in spite of, or because of, our tremendous technical means of communication, and most individuals are driven into shallow superficiality in all their relations with other people, including their own friends. But just as the aeroplane is no substitute for our legs, so personal contact between people of like interests cannot be replaced by the vast output of professional literature and information service because individual interpretation and exchange is still essential for our functioning as human beings. Our over-extended receptive faculties need a respite so that greater concentration and intensification can take place, and I feel that a well-balanced team can help achieve just that. As we cannot inform ourselves simultaneously in all directions, a member of a team benefits from the different interests and attitudes of the other members during their collaborative meetings. The technical, social, and economic data, gathered individually and then presented to the others, reaches them already humanised by personal interpretation, and since all members of a team are apt to add their own different reactions, the new information is more easily seen in its proper perspective and its potential

For the effectiveness of this kind of intimate teamwork, two preconditions are paramount: voluntariness, based on mutual respect and liking, and exercise of individual leadership and responsibility within the group. Without the first, collaboration is mere expediency; without the last it loses artistic integrity. To safeguard design-coherence and impact,

the right of making final decisions must therefore be left to the one member who happens to be in charge of a specific job, even though he has previously received support and criticism from other members.

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Such principles of teamwork are easier explained than carried into practice because we all still arrive on the scene with our old habits of trying to beat the other fellow to it. But I believe that a group of architects willing to give collaboration a chance will be rewarded by seeing their effectiveness strengthened and their influence on public opinion broadened, All teams so organised, I trust, will eventually act as ferments in our drive for cultural integration.

Considering the reservoir of rich talent and the wealth of technical and financial resources available today, it would seem that this generation holds all the aces in the age-old game of creating architectural form symbols for the ideas by which a society lives. Only a magic catalyst seems to be needed to combine these forces and free them from isolation. I personally see this catalyst in the power of education: education to raise the expectations and demands a people make on their own form of living, education to waken and sharpen their latent capacities for creation and for co-operation. Creativity of the makers needs the response of all the users. I am convinced that a surprising amount of individual whimsey, yes even aberration and downright ugliness, could be tolerated without causing serious harm if only the grand total design, the image a society should have of itself, would emerge clearly and unequivocally. What we admire in the achievements of city builders of the past is the fact that their work reveals so clearly the ultimate destination to which each individual feature was put as an organic part of the whole area. This was what made the city perform its functions well and gave the people a stimulating background for all their activities. How else can the marvel of the Piazza San Marco, this arch example of perfection, be explained? Not the work of a single master like the Piazza Saint Peter, we find, instead, that over a long period of growth a perfect balance was developed between the contributions of a number of architects using many different materials and methods. They achieved this miracle because they never violated the main purpose of the general plan, yet never forced uniformity of design. San Marco is an ideal illustration to my credo 'unity in diversity', to the development of which, in our time, I can only hope to have made my personal contribution during a long life of search and discovery.



reproduced from a drawing by John Haskell [A]

RIBA JOURNAL SEPTEMBER 1961 RIBA JO

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Correspondence

The Editor, RIBA JOURNAL

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Leadership in an Emergency

Sir, - The leading article in the JOURNAL for July 1961 under the heading 'Leadership in an Emergency' impressed me as a timely and well-reasoned consideration of problems which all members of the profession know to exist, but for which, as individual pactitioners, it is difficult for them to see practical solutions. The summary of the problem in the first paragraph however, includes turns of phrase which I feel may be unnecessarily damaging to the already smewhat delicate harmony between the profession and the building industry and shich, if I may say so with respect, savour grougly of cliches which have been used when it is a sufficiently full appreciation of heir implications.

To condemn the building industry as a whole as 'technologically backward and nefficiently organised' seems to me to be, a bald statement, a very serious and seeping indictment. I believe it no staggeration to say that the standard of echnological qualification and experience of the men at director level and the immediately lower levels of most reputable contracting organisations is today, at least approaching, if not equal to, that of the professional qualification and experience required of full members of this Royal Institute. That there are inefficiencies in organisation is undeniable, but one must look, in my opinion, for the roots of many of these inefficiencies, to 'causes beyond the control of the Contractor'. A most mmediately obvious example of this is the general condition of the employer-labour relationship. It also seems to me that the ise of technologically advanced methods by contractors may very well, at times, be adversely influenced by the design of the structures upon which these methods might e employed, and certainly always by ntiquated and inflexible building bye-laws. The implication of the 'package deal' is so a subject on which far too many keeping, and sometimes ill-informed proouncements, have been made. It would be rofitable to study the number of major projects which have been carried out in ecent years on the 'package deal' principle, to see whether it is not the case that the najority of these have been undertaken by building or civil engineering contractors of he highest repute, and in almost all cases by organisations who employ on their staffs, alified architects, engineers and other rofessional specialists. If it were in fact he case that 'package deal' operations wolved 'an escape by builders from archictural supervision' in the majority, or deed a significant number of cases, then would be the first to agree that this is a latter for very serious concern, but I feel at until a responsible statistical analysis as been made, it is not only unfair, but tremely misleading, to assume that this so. The existence and status of the staff chitect in industrial organisations genfally, and in firms of building and civil gineering contractors in particular, like at of the chief architect to a local authorhas taken a long time to establish, and still by no means accepted without me that for the official organ of the profession to express itself in a leading article, is virtually to ignore the existence of this field of architectural practice and a failure to give support to a particular section of members who have a right to expect it. In view of the acknowledged tendency for the use of this form of building procedure to increase, the attitude can also only be described as dangerously short-sighted.

Surely one of the most obvious methods of achieving a closer and more harmonious collaboration with the Building Industry and, if this is indeed necessary, of preventing its escape from architectural supervision, is by ensuring that those architects employed directly within the industry rise in status and increase in number. Perhaps then, if these architects are of the necessary calibre, this could also be one of the very direct ways of bringing about some of the technological and organisational advances that your article states have so far been neglected.

Yours faithfully, RONALD MILSTONE [A]

Research

Sir, - Mr Peter Cowan (no relation) deserves to be congratulated on his thoughtful article on 'Research' (RIBA JOURNAL, April 1961). His failure to arrive at a positive programme for encouraging architectural research is, however, a weakness; there is an urgent need for research in architecture, and even more for architects trained in research who can deal with physical and social research scientists on their own level.

I should like to endorse his quotation that the 'growing points in science are found most frequently in areas lying between the traditional disciplines and involve participation in several of them'. The reason for criticisms of the work of some building research organisations as insufficiently architectural is surely that it is carried out without the co-operation of architects. If architects were members of the research team, or themselves engaged in building research, the results would be more directly applicable to architecture. Much the same could be said about research in the social sciences.

Initially, the areas of research best suited for development by architects may be those borderline regions of the fields of physical science and social science in which co-operation with trained research scientists from other departments is a relatively simple matter. A more distinctly architectural approach will develop rapidly once there are enough trained research architects.

The absence of a tradition of research in university architecture schools is, in my opinion, the basic difficulty. It grows only slowly, and until there is academic staff trained in research, there are no supervisors of potential research students.

Universities have usually done their best to encourage able graduates to remain for a period of full-time research when they have suitable facilities. The profession, on the other hand, has sometimes been less co-operative. So long as a Master of Architecture or Doctor of Philosophy is not given credit by the practising architect for the time spent on research, the number of candidates will remain small, and architectural research will be limited by the number of trained personnel.

The University of Sydney has in the last

five years had five candidates for the degree of Master of Architecture and three for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy working on a programme of laboratory research on the architectural use of structures or on natural lighting. At first, considerable persuasion was needed to 'sell' the idea of research to young graduates, but many Australian architects now accept holders of higher degrees at their true value. The RIBA could do much to promote research by encouraging its senior members to treat time spent on research as being at least equal to time spent in an architectural office when candidates are being considered for appointments.

Yours faithfully,

Professor of Architectural Science, University of Sydney, Australia

(Note: An article on 'The Architectural Science Laboratory', by Professor Cowan appeared in the JOURNAL for October 1959.)

A Career in Architecture

Sir, – I agree that Mr Michael Pattrick and Mr Michael Tree have written a pretty gloomy and discouraging account of the career of architecture, but I doubt whether their book merits such a wholly uncharitable review as you gave it in your August issue. The authors may draw some comfort from the fact that your reviewer took a column and a half of your valuable space in an attempt to destroy it. Messrs Pattrick and Tree were not, as I see it, commissioned to write a recruiting leaflet for the RIBA. If they had done so they would no doubt have made a more favourable impression in Portland Place.

My understanding of the motives which prompted your review would be helped if I knew its authorship. Unfortunately, in my copy of the JOURNAL, doubtless due to an oversight, it is unsigned.

Yours faithfully, GONTRAN GOULDEN [F]

Staff Advertisements

Sir, – Glancing across the pages containing advertisements for architectural staff, one experiences feelings firstly of amusement, then of amazement but finally I think the only appropriate word is nausea. Here are responsible practitioners vying with one another in an attempt to entice young men into their offices and using every artifice and extravagant phrase likely to lure them in. There seems no limit to their abasement – such inducements as 'ample scope for initiative and responsibility', 'ability fully recognised' etc. etc. Following these are the usual baits – luncheon vouchers, pension schemes, perfect working conditions and the like. What a pretty pass we have reached.

If we take our responsibilities seriously, we know we cannot hand over real control (which is what they would like) to young assistants. As Mr Ewart B. Redfern stated in a recent letter in your columns 'there is no substitute for experience'; is it not time that a halt be called to all the nonsense put into these advertisements, or are we losing our sense of proportion in the endeavour to find staff? It rather looks like it.

Yours faithfully, 'PRIVATE PRACTITIONER'

uestion. In these circumstances it seems to



This photograph should have properly appeared on p. 312 the June JOURNAL instead of that illustrated wrongly a Rooms for Undergraduates, St John's College, Oxford

Civic Trust Design Awards, 1960







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6 Conve Oxford Design Metal piaque 10 in across for affixing to buildings receiving awards.



New Undergraduates Buildings, St John's College, Oxford Architects Co-partnership

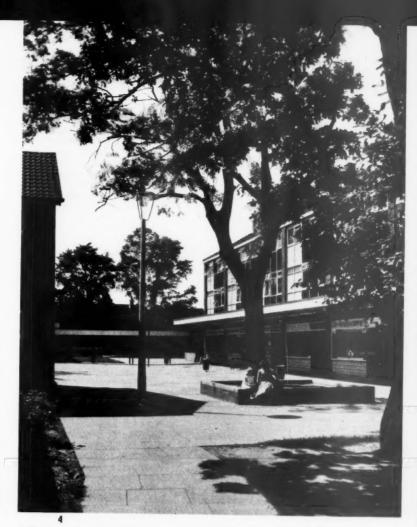
2 Sprites Lane Primary School, Ipswich Johns, Slater and Haward [F/A]

Redevelopment of Snow Hill, Bath Snailum and Le Fevre [FF]

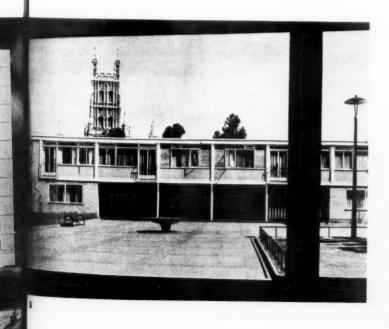
Willenhall Wood Housing Estate, Coventry Arthur Ling [F], City Architect

§ Fountain Square, Westgate St., Gloucester J. V. Wall [A], City Architect

6 Conversion of Malthouse, Tidmarsh Lane, Oxford (Commended) Designer: J. Lankester, ARICS, AMTPI.



A Full list of Civic Trust Design Awards for 1960 is given on p. 429. The Assessors were nominated by the RIBA. A cross-section of successful, and one commended, buildings is illustrated





International Study Group on the Design of Penal and Correctional Institutions: Open Day

An International Study Group on the design of penal and correctional institutions held an open meeting at the Home Office on 13 July. Sir Lionel Fox, who was formerly Chairman of the Prison Commission, was in the Chair. The topic for the day was 'The needs of a modern prison system.'

MR MYRL E. ALEXANDER (Assistant Director, Us Federal Bureau of Prisons) described a trend towards smaller hospitals in all Us prison institutions in the last ten years. Advances in medicine had ended, for instance, he said, the long venereal treatment lines of the past. Inpatient accommodation was now only \(\frac{1}{2}\) or \(\frac{1}{2}\) of what it had been. Outpatient services and group therapy rooms had been extended, and there was a new emphasis on psychiatric and psychological treatment. All this had had a marked effect on prison architecture.

DR H. K. SNELL (Director of Medical Services, Prison Commission) said that in the larger prisons hospital units should contain a secure verandah for the treatment of chest cases in fine weather. The humanising influence of the congenial environment was well recognised, he said. He would advocate running water in cells and separate toilet facilities, if practicable, with men able to take frequent showers if they wished. For the refractory prisoner he would advocate a wider use of unbreakable glass, even if somewhat expensive, in preference to the dark, rather unpleasant cells of the past.

MR R. L. MORRISON (Principal Psychologist, Wormwood Scrubs) said that the continuing experimentation in prison training systems demanded architectural flexibility and a refusal to come to premature conclusions about what was best in design. If the much advocated inter-discipline 'team' was to become a reality more thought had to be given to the physical location, in close proximity to one another, of the various specialists' offices, common rooms, etc.

MRS PAULINE MORRIS (social research worker) urged prison design which would make specialist and other staffs an integral part of the prison community. She saw no reason, she said, why they should not share eating and toilet facilities with the prisoners, given somewhat more privacy than existed

She stressed the need for a gymnasium, and open spaces sufficiently large to permit a football to be kicked around. On the question of cells v. dormitories, she said that prisoners had a right to privacy but rarely achieved it. If dormitories were provided they should at least have partitions. In describing present toilet arrangements as fundamentally degrading, Mrs Morris expressed a theme which commonly repeated during the meeting. Existing security systems she thought inefficient and time-consuming. The main security should be provided externally, on the outside walls or internally, by means of closed circuit television. Prison hospitals, she added, were a form of Trojan Horse and should always be sited inside the prison perimeter.

MR TORSTEN ERIKSSON (Director General, National Swedish Prisons Board) said that though prison staffs now agreed that the smaller group permitted closer contact with prisoners, Sweden tended to build larger and larger institutions which were nearer the optimum size for the provision of modern specialist services. About half of the apparent high cost per prisoner of building in Sweden went towards the provision of factories with the most modern equipment. The latter, of course, earned revenue, but this was not always understood.

A world-wide trend towards the abolition of 'exercise rings' and the provision of recreational areas was reported by members of the Group.

MR T. S. LODGE (Home Office) said that in 50 years' time there might be a general desire to pull down existing prisons and rebuild them from the inside out. He asked whether anything was being done to build actual experimental units to lessen the burden of such reconstruction on the architect when that time came?

MR JEREMY THORPE, MP, said that the inmates of Alcatraz had flush toilets in their cells though such prisoners were, he would admit, more 'permanent' than most. A possible alternative was a corridor arrangement from the back of cells to a common toilet, so controlled that the the corridor would be available to only one prisoner at a time. He deplored the 'mailbag-sewing' mentality of some planners and urged the provision of more adequate prison workshops. At San Quentin he had seen prisoners doing body work on cars, spinning cloth, etc. (a later speaker pointed out that work on such a scale was only possible in the very largest prisons).

MR MYRL ALEXANDER added that in the major prison systems of the USA full, useful employment was now a reality, with small Government corporations handling the disposal of the finished products.

MR A. W. PETERSON (Chairman, Prison Commission) confirmed that Britain's new prisons had extensively equipped workshops in keeping with modern industrial requirements.

MR ALAN BAINTON (Governor of Wakefield Prison) said that the country now had a large number of maximum security prisons, built a century ago, which were 'incurably durable' and magnificently unsuited to their purpose. He supported the plea for the cell to be treated as a bedroom, with toilet facilities separate, but said that in Wakefield, where prisoners were in any case out of their cells from early morning until late evening, the problem was of no consequence.

He visualised, as an ideal arrangement, a series of workshops opening off a central corridor which contained toilet and washing conveniences, and permitted supervision by the disciplinary staff. Movable partitions would permit ready adjustment to the needs of raw materials, manufactured goods, etc., and there would be loading bays at each end. In contrast to Mrs Pauline Morris, he said that many prison staffs felt it important to preserve a certain distance between themselves and the prisoners.

Their messes and other facilities were little better than those of prisoners, however, and he would strongly advocate improvement in this direction so that the whole status and horizon of staff members would be raised.

He welcomed the decline of the radially-designed prison. Each day at Wakefield one saw, he said, long 'caravans' of prisoners moving the whole length of a wing to obtain their food. This was an indication of the general contempt for the value of prisoner's time and labour. The Homicide Act of 1957 was bringing into prison a large number of men who would serve very long sentences. If, in their case, the purpose was not punitive they might need to be treated differently and enabled to live a somewhat fuller life.

A former woman inmate of Holloway Prison complained of the dehumanising effect of ugly prison surroundings. Women should be given an opportunity to wear their own clothes, she said, though she recognised that this would in turn demand laundry facilities, cupboard space in cells etc. She added that if solitary confinement had to be provided it should be so sited that prisoners could be taken to it directly, without having to be dragged protesting through the whole prison, upsetting everyone else in the process. She referred also to the psychological effect of the small cubicles in which newcomers waited to be interviewed. Many, she said, mistook them for the cells in which they were to be confined.

SIR CHARLES BARING said that the workshops of the Central Prison at Pretoria were reminiscent of open hangars, with all the atmosphere of a modern machine shop, and the disciplinary staff out of sight. This had a good effect on discipline, but the arrangement depended to some extent on local climatic conditions.

MRS E. R. RADFORD (Senior Psychologist, Holloway Prison) welcomed the greater workshop facilities in the new prisons, but said that far too many women left prison no better than when they entered. They should enjoy training facilities equal to those of the men; some 15 per cent of the younger women had very good intelligence and more adult education was needed.

MR D. L. HOWARD, a former prison education officer, said that adult education was a discussion process and there should be no suggestion of classroom arrangements, with people sitting at a desk and facing a blackboard. Other speakers referred to a tendency nowadays to provide outdoor 'quiet' areas, where discussion groups could be conducted, games played, etc.

SIR LIONEL FOX added that in the new prisons for men provision was made for art, handicrafts, discussion and ordinary class work. He was sure the same would be available in the new prisons for women.

MR R. TURNER [L] (Director of Works, MoW) appealed for a more practical approach. Some 24 new establishments were being built or designed, at a cost of £15 or 16 million, with a view to completion in five or six years, he said. If all the idea of which they had heard during their

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discussion were incorporated the cost would be astronomical. Blundeston, which was something of an exercise, and included prison officers' houses, would cost about £1,700 per man; others had worked out at £3,000 per man. If they could save £500 per man they would be able to build five more major establishments. Agreement on what really mattered in prisons was needed, so that the architect could be given a dear-cut brief. Elaborate arrangements which demanded a great deal of supervision, for instance, could not save money.

MRA.W.PETERSON said that Blundeston, while not perfect, contained much of what had been suggested—gymnasia, education noms, cell blocks designed to permit small groups to be formed, flexibility of adminigration, etc.

DRD. B. MORRIS asked what plans there were for re-developing existing urban prisons. The 18th-century remnant at

Maidstone, for instance, was well worth preserving. The front part of Pentonville was a good looking structure. Might one not preserve it, but knock down the cell wings, utilising the existing space to develop new types of building, possibly of a prefabricated variety?

MR DUNCAN FAIRN (Chief Director, Prison Commission) replied that there was nowhere to put existing prison populations while this was being done. MR. R. TURNER added that the alteration of old buildings was often much more costly than rebuilding anew. Also, it was very restricting, in that one could not incorporate new plans. Adaptation might be possible in isolated cases.

MR LESLIE FAIRWEATHER [4], Secretary of the Group, said that existing prisons were so solid that they might continue to be used for 50 years. If adaptation was not to take place, how long could the present position be tolerated?

MR DUNCAN FAIRN said that it was hoped within a measurable period three in a cell would be the exception; but the curve of prison population was steadily rising. In reply to a question from MR J. E. HALL WILLIAMS (London University) he said that in open prisons the types of buildings taken over had been such as to make dormitory accommodation inevitable, but a man's right to privacy must be recognised. At Blundeston four dormitories had been provided, one for each block; but the major part would be cellular. Flexibility in dealing with a mixed population was sought. Dormitories with a separate, selfcontained sanitary annexe had been found to work well.

NOTE: A full report of the working sessions will be given in a future issue by the Hon. Secretary of the Prison Design Group, Mr Leslie Fairweather [A].

New Youth Centres in Sweden and Denmark

By Dr Helen Rosenau

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As Mr Holger Blom, the Head of the City of Stockholm's Parks Department, likes to put it, education must be seen as a continuous process, starting in the day nursery and continuing through life. Indeed social workers in Scandinavia

are concerned with expansion, and emphasis is on planning for the future and on improvements all round. Furthermore, the Scandinavians possess a marked sense of humour, which helps to alleviate bureaucratic pressure and

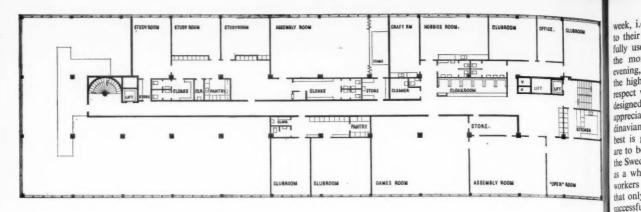
smugness. This can be seen, for example, in Paul Shøyer's caricature of a city playground (Fig. 1).

Swedish institutions are not easily comparable with those in this country, because they operate within a different framework. Formal schooling there begins at the age of seven, not, as in this country, at five, and therefore the need for kindergarten and nursery schools is particularly acute. Educational institutions are mostly co-educational, and schools generally start at 8 am, which leaves the younger children free during the afternoon. The problem of children both of whose parents are at work is solved by the operation of 'after dinner' or 'afternoon' homes, for children up to the age of 16. In spite of many differences, institutions in Sweden may perhaps provide some useful suggestions for dealing with comparable problems in this country.

Anyone wishing to study a mixed economy cannot do better than become acquainted with Sweden. For example, the plans of the youth clubs in Stockholm for those 14 to 21 years of age are directed and laid down by the city, but the execution is usually given to private architects, who work to the specification but have almost complete freedom within this limit. The pattern includes a cloakroom with hooks, to keep the place tidy (possessors of a coat without a hanger have to pay a fine of 10 øre, i.e. c. 3d.). This is followed by an 'open room' or café, in which members can entertain their nonmember friends. Light refreshments are on sale here, but can only be bought by members. A gymnasium and hall with a stage are also included. What is so interesting is that in the new suburbs



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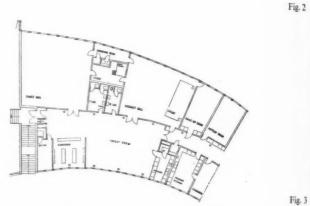


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these youth centres are considered of such vital importance that they are incorporated as part of the overall plan. Within the parks, as is well known, supervised playgrounds are provided for the youngest children, but there are also facilities for older children, particularly for sport, including in the winter flood-lighting on the ski-runs.

The young people who attend the clubs are some of them teddy boys and girls, but at any rate mostly 'non-academic' types. The equivalent of grammar school children attend the centres occasionally for dances and other activities, especially in smaller places, but usually have too much homework to go out a great deal in the evenings. As in this country, many of them do their homework in public libraries. The centres cater for all kinds of tastes, and include crafts, the arts, cookery, make-up classes for girls, boxing for boys, etc. Ballroom dancing is extremely popular, and the classes with a professional MC are well attended, and encouraged by educationalists in order to attract young people to the clubs.

The size of youth centres varies



according to site and resident population. In Vällingby in 1955 6,500 boys and girls used the youth centres every week. The youth clubs of Hagsätra and Rågsved are both recently founded and full of life and bustle, and a happy atmosphere prevails. They form part of the local office and shopping centres. (Figs. 2 and 3.)

The 'after-dinner' or 'afternoon' homes are also considered as part of the overall plans of the new suburbs, but they are found too in the older

parts of the cities, where living conditions are more primitive, and where they are therefore particularly necessary. There is, for example, a real home atmosphere in the Katarina Östra Eftermiddagshem for 53 children, in one of the older quarters of Stockholm. The centres are open up to 5.30 or 6 pm and children from 7 to 16 get a meal there and have their own lockers. Here the young can do their homework and can get advice on school or other problems. Parents pay 15-40 kroner a

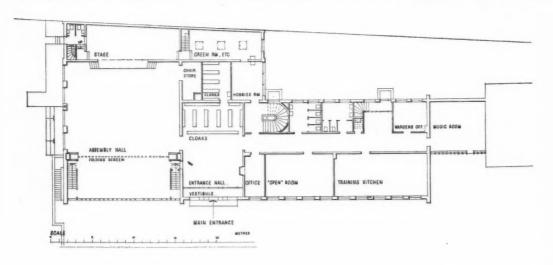


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week, i.e. about £1-£2 10s., according to their means. All accommodation is fully used, e.g. by smaller children in the morning, mothers' clubs in the evening, etc. This is made possible by the high standard of tidiness, and the respect which the users show for welldesigned furniture and fittings. They appreciate the best, and the Scandinavian policy is, in fact, that only the best is good enough if useful citizens are to be formed. It is characteristic of the Swedish system, and of Scandinavia as a whole, that staffing by voluntary workers is discouraged, since it is felt that only fully trained people can cope successfully and are to be fully relied on. Unfortunately, as in this country, there is a shortage of trained personnel, since such jobs are comparatively poorly naid

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In spite of the many and detailed pecifications which confront the town planner in Sweden, the overriding mpression is one of harmonious scale and monumentality. This is enhanced by the setting of the new towns among woods of tall trees and on sandy soil or granite, the boulders forming part of the landscaping. Whereas in Denmark the emphasis is more on the wellproportioned individual building, in Sweden it is the town as a whole which impresses by its simplicity and formal integration. The landscape background and the rigours of the winter in Sweden may go far to explain the prevalent feeling for simple shapes and precise volume. It is significant in this context that the models which are preferred in architectural schools and town planners' offices are in white to clarify the forms, and therefore evoke a winter landscape. It may be interesting to compare the city of Stockholm's youth centres with an outstanding Danish example, which can perhaps best be described as run by a private trust. This is the Youth Club of Versterbro, established near an old disused shooting range in Copenhagen about three and a half years ago, with the help of the state, the city and private individuals. The house, which was specially designed by the City Architect, Mr F. C. Lund, and his associates, forms part of an open quad, situated between a kindergarten and centre in which older children can play, and an 18th-century mansion which is now the City Museum of Copenhagen. Thus the site combines a living tradition with novel developments. The simple, well-proportioned club structure, which n the summer is covered with flowers, emphasises the link with the countryside 10 important in Denmark and is therefore of great benefit in this overcrowded district. The high level of taste found in the furniture (some of the chairs are designed by Arne Jacobsen), the colour Schemes and interior decoration generally, are outstanding. The provision of flowers is lavish, especially in the bar, and is much appreciated by the members. A large notice board greets newcomers at the door, telling them that the Club, which caters for an age range of 14–18, is full and new members cannot be accepted, a sign of its popularity. It is remarkable that the whole place looks new, thus showing that the members appreciate their Club and do everything to retain its well-kept appearance (Figs. 4 and 5).

The Club is run as an independent private unit, although the land and buildings were provided by the City of Copenhagen, and it receives a subsidy from the State and the city. Members pay only a nominal fee of 3 Danish kroner (about 3s.) per month. As the Club is dependent on covering its expenses it is run as a Youth Hostel in the summer, where individuals and groups are welcome to stay. The Club caters for 600 members, which is regarded by the Warden as the optimum number, since it makes personal contact easy for all concerned. Among the Club's most important educational provisions are not only sports, music, drama, the arts and languages, but the help which they provide with school work for retarded pupils. Places are also set aside where students can work undisturbed. It is also of interest that the Warden's helpers are all qualified and receive payment, in order to ensure a high level of efficiency.

What are the reasons for the Scandinavian clubs and other provisions for the young being successful? The answers suggested are these. The first and most important seems to be that members feel that these are their own clubs, their pride and responsibility. Therefore the rooms are kept like new, although the furniture may be several

years old. The designs, fittings and flower decorations are of the highest quality, and the members themselves object strongly to untidiness and bad manners generally. Wilful breakages are therefore as good as non-existent.

Secondly, the clubs are open to both sexes, which brings boy and girl together in pleasant and, to a certain degree, supervised surroundings. The staff are anxious to attract the young people to dances, and in fact there is a growing demand for these.

Thirdly, there is available a trained and dedicated staff, who can show the young, whatever their type, that they are really 'wanted'. Their attitude is based on truly democratic ideals and involves less emphasis on the training of an elite, so characteristic of education in this country. Here appears one of the greatest contrasts between England and Scandinavia, and this may perhaps explain the relative absence of 'angries' and the permeating atmosphere of joyful participation in the northern countries.

NOTE: The examples of youth centres discussed in this study are typical of Scandinavian developments generally, but have been singled out because they are personally known to the present writer.

My visit to Sweden was made possible by the Swedish Institute and a Staff Grant for Research Abroad from the University of Manchester and I wish to express my gratitude to both these institutions. The collecting of information has been facilitated by the generous assistance of the various officials and organisations concerned. They are far too numerous to mention individually, but I should like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to them.

The plans have been adapted for publication by Mr J. B. Harris. - H.R.



Fig. 5 Youth Club on the site of the Royal Shooting Estate, Copenhagen, 1958. City Architect.

Practice Notes

Sub-Contract Forms

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Federation of Associations of Specialists and Sub-Contractors have called the attention of their members to the desirability of each party to any Sub-Contract Agreement having a complete copy signed by the other party.

In the opinion of the two Federations, the best practice where there are no amendments to the Form of Sub-Contract is for the contractor to prepare two copies of the Form of Sub-Contract, to sign and stampone himself and to send the other to the sub-contractor for signing and stamping. The signed and stamped copies can thereafter be exchanged.

Where there are amendments to the sub-contract documents, both parties may wish to have the opportunity to see the copies side by side. It is, therefore, recommended that the contractor should prepare two copies, initial all amendments, and send both copies to the sub-contractor. The sub-contractor will initial the amendments on both copies. He will stamp and sign one and return both to the contractor. The contractor should then stamp and sign the other and return it to the sub-contractor.

RIBA Scale of Charges

The Application of the RIBA Scale of Charges to Repetitive Housing Work, which has superseded the Scales of Fees for State-Aided Housing and Multi-Storey Flats as from 1 June 1961, is published as a separate booklet (price 3d.) and is obtainable from the Secretary RIBA.

Land Compensation Act, 1961

The above-mentioned Act came into operation on 1 August 1961.

The Act repeals and re-enacts in consolidated form the provisions of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, and certain subsequent enactments relating to the assessment of compensation in respect of compulsory acquisition of interests in land; to the withdrawal of notices to treat; and to the payment of additional compensation and allowances in connection with such acquisitions or with certain purchases by agreement of interests in land. Some improvements and minor corrections have been made to facilitate the consolidation.

The Institute of Arbitrators

We commend to members the series of lectures arranged by the Institute of Arbitrators for this autumn. The programme of lectures is as follows:

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT - Nature of Arbitration; Arbitration Act, 1950; Arbitration Agreement. At 6 pm Tuesday 10 October. J. R. W. Alexander, CBE, MA, LLB, FCIS, FIARB.

DISPUTE - Dispute; Arbitrator; Umpire; Expert Witness. Tuesday 17 October. A. B. Waters, MBE, GM, FIARB, [F]. PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS - Preliminary Proceedings; Pleadings; Evidence; Case Stated; High Court. Tuesday 24

October. Rt. Hon. Lord Meston.
HEARING AND AWARD - Hearing; Award;
Costs; Appeal; Enforcement. Tuesday
31 October. J. R. W. Alexander, CBE, MA,
LLB, FCIS, FIARB.

PRACTICE ARBITRATION - For those attending the Lectures. 14 November.

All the above lectures will be held at 6 pm at the RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London, W1. Tickets will not be required except for the Practice Arbitration on 14 November 1961

Full details and handbills giving the programme can be obtained direct from the Institute of Arbitrators, 27 Regent Street, London, SW1.

and the number of houses in the 'pipe-line' have tended to pile up. An increasing number of local authorities have found it difficult to place contracts. This situation will get worse if there is an attempt to maintain the present rate of building.

Therefore the total number of house put into contract by local authorities during 1962, over and above those already in the pipe-line, should be reduced below recent levels. In making this adjustment, priority should be given to building for slum clearance and for accommodation for the elderly, and for rehousing of families living in bad conditions.

Each authority is required to inform the Department of the number of houses they think it needful to put into tender in the coming year.

The economic situation, says the circular, has lead the Minister for the time being to defer sanctioning loans for new swimming baths and similar projects, and schemes of this kind for which tenders have not yet been submitted to the Department.

Finally, the circular says that the forwarding programming of schemes in this heterogeneous field, ranging from amenity to the essentials of urban life, and which must allow for the unexpected but immediate expenditures, is exceptionally difficult, especially as many of them already well advanced may have to be postponed. The Government are now faced with the need to programme all capital investment up to 1965–66.

To do this the Minister proposes to deal specifically with all these projects estimated to cost more than £20,000, and accordingly asks local authorities to review the projects in the field of town halls and offices; libraries, art galleries and museums; theatres, assembly halls, etc.; baths and wash-houses, including swimming baths and outdoor pools; community centres and PT schemes; public walks and pleasure grounds; markets; crematoria, cemeteries, etc.; refuse disposal schemes; public conveniences; general depots, etc.

They are asked to submit or re-submit such of their proposals as they wish to continue and to state what year they wish to start on them.

The Economic Situation

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has sent to local authorities in England and Wales a circular (37/61) drawing their attention to the statement on the economic situation made in the House of Commons on 25 July.

'The Government's first aim', says the circular, 'is to slow down the rise of home demand in order to reduce the inflationary pressures which are helping to drive up costs. One of the main ways of doing this is to check public expenditure which is growing too fast in relation to the nation's resources: and public expenditure includes expenditure by local authorities, large and small.'

Government departments are putting into operation the restrictions on future expenditure announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and will be scrutinising very closely all expenditure proposals, including those for new capital works coming to them from local authorities.

These are advised that they should satisfy themselves that the total build-up of their expenditures, looking several years ahead, will be within their resources as far as they can be foreseen, assuming that grants would remain at their present level.

Local authorities are asked to decline any tenders being offered which strike them as being too high, and to defer the project until lower quotations can be got.

In the short term, says the circular, the amount of capital work being attempted at the present time is greatly in excess of what the building and civil engineering industries can efficiently handle. The aim must be that the total capital expenditure of local authorities in 1962–63 should not significantly exceed that for the current year.

In the sphere of local authority house building there have been clear signs over the past month of the growing pressure on building resources. Tender prices have risen, time for completions has lengthened



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The Ideal City in its Architectural Evolution

By Helen Rosenau. 10 in. xx + 168 pp., ilus. + 32 plates. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1959. £1 10s.

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For let us say at once that *The Ideal City* is most certainly a good book, judged by my reasonable standards. Not only is it well produced and clearly written, but it overs new ground and brings together in one volume a great deal of important material that is both desirable and necessary for every architectural-planning student to

My chief criticisms are directed at its omissions, and at the beginning of the first chapter Dr Rosenau disarms one by admiting that the book 'cannot, by its very nature, be comprehensive'. One can only hope, therefore, that in future editions she will broaden its scope and content, and in the meantime one can only offer a few suggestions as to how this might be done.

In the early chapters she might well travel beyond Europe to Asia, and include both India and China in her dissertation on the ancient tradition. The philosophers of India were particularly interested in Ideal Cities, and at least one would have riveted the caste system to urban design by dividing the city into four parts, giving the white land to the Brahmins, the red land to the Kshattryas, the brown land to the Vaisyas, and the black land to the Sudras. Little did he know how truly his proposals would be adopted even without philosophical sanction! So another chapter, please, for the Vedas, and at least a page on the effect of magic numbers on Chinese

The section on the Middle Ages, too, seems a little thin, and I feel sure that as an enthusiastic architectural historian Dr Rosenau should be able to find more about ideal medieval cities, even if only by following up the studies of her former Manchester colleague, Professor Tout.

On the Renaissance, where the creation of ideal city plans became almost a pastime for every thinking architect, I think she is excellent, although even here there is room for more diagrams of the kind that Dr Dickinson has collected, and there are still wonderful things to be found in a close search through Italian paintings — for instance, the beautiful little model of a lown (Ascoli) being held by a bishop in the Annunciation, by Crivelli. And I have a hunch that either Leonardo himself, or one of his friends, produced more sketches of ideal cities flowing from a functional analysis of planning problems.

I have a doubt, however, when she suggests that the Renaissance town-planner influenced the theatre rather than vice versa. It still makes good sense to me that the town-planners should have been influenced both by stage sets and paintings, just as much later on the British landscape architects were influenced by Claude and Poussin.

As an amateur investigator of ideal cities, I discovered one British 18th-century source which might deserve her attention – the Lilliputian cities described so carefully in Gulliver's Travels, and I know she would agree that there are many more hidden away in our literature; certainly News from Nowhere deserves more than the few lines it gets, if only to emphasise the architectural ideals which animated the following generation so powerfully.

Coming closer to today, I missed Frank Lloyd Wright's Broadacre City, the products of the Russian dreamers of the '20s, and a fuller discussion of the work of Sant' Elia. But all this is not meant as destructive criticism, but rather as a tribute to an excellent and much needed contribution to planning literature, which must have set many other minds working on such an exciting and important subject.

PERCY JOHNSON-MARSHALL [A]

The Synthetic Vision of Walter Gropius

By Gilbert Herbert. 9\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. 66 pp. incl. illus. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press. 1959. \(\frac{£1}{2}\) 1s.

The highfalutin title will probably intimidate British readers, who seldom feel at ease when confronted with synthetic visions. This is a pity, because Mr Herbert's little book is a most able analysis of the philosophy which founded the Bauhaus 40 years ago, and which has guided its founder ever since. The indivisibility of art and life, the essential oneness of all things, the conception of art as embracing every aspect of living, are familiar themes, but those who refer to them often have no clear idea of their significance. Walter Gropius has long seen what they mean with absolute clarity and, with untiring singlemindedness, has devoted his life and remarkably varied abilities to putting them into practice, not only in his architecture, but as an educator and a brilliant, but self-effacing, co-ordinator of the work of others, fields in which his contributions have been at least as impor-

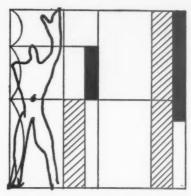
Gilbert Herbert's essay first appeared as an article in the South African Architectural Record in 1955. It has been revised and slightly expanded to form this skilfully illustrated and fully documented study. Generally speaking, the author writes succinctly and well, with only occasional flounders into jargon (e.g., experiential background). He deserves to be read.

J. C. P.

The Modulor

By Le Corbusier. 7½ in. 244 pp., illus. Faber and Faber. 1st paper covered edition 1961, 12s. 6d.

Thanks to Faber and Faber, *The Modulor* was published in English in 1954, and this was followed in 1958 by the English version of Modulor 2, a continuation of Le Corbusier's earlier exposition of his 'harmonious measure to the human scale'.



'In the studio in the rue de Sevres, I instructed Prévéral to put in order my notes made on board the Vernon S. Hood. The necessities of language demanded that the golden rule should be given a name. Of several possible words, the "MODULOR" was chosen. At the same time the "trade mark", the label, was decided upon, the drawing itself supplying an explanation of the invention.

This time, it was a simple matter to give a description: the "Modulor" is a measuring tool based on the human body and on mathematics. A manythearm.

This time, it was a simple matter to give a description: the "Modulor" is a measuring tool based on the human body and on mathematics. A man-with-arm-upraised provides, at the determining points of his occupation of space – foot, solar plexus, head, tips of fingers of the upraised arm – three intervals which give rise to a series of golden sections, called the Fibonacci series. On the other hand, mathematics offers the simplest and also the most powerful variation of a value: the single unit, the double unit and the three golden sections.

The combinations obtained by the use of the "Modulor" have proved themselves to be infinite. Prévèral was given the job of preparing a series of demonstration panels. The splendid result was the natural gift of numbers – the implacable and magnificent play of mathematics.

The original Modulor is now available in English as a paper-back – thanks, once again, to Faber and Faber.

J. C. P.

The Measure of Man

By Henry Dreyfuss. 11[‡] in. Portfolio of 18 diagrams (two life size) + booklet. New York: Whitney Library of Design. 1960. \$4.95

The folder, The Measure of Man – Human Factors in Design by Henry Dreyfuss, contains diagrams setting out in readily usable form most of the known anthropometric data of use to designers. Stress is laid on the fact that one has not only to design to suit the average, but also to accommodate the near-extremes.

The author readily concedes that the data are based on fairly narrow statistical samples, and hopes for more ambitious research projects in the future to supplement existing knowledge.

If, however, more use were made of the information already available to architects and other designers, there is no doubt that a considerable improvement in our working and home environment would follow.

B. WHITEHEAD

The Woodwork of Greek Roofs

By A. T. Hodges, 10 in. xvi + 150 pp., illus, + 16 plates. Cambridge UP. 1960. £2 10s.

To write a book dealing with a subject, knowledge of which depends on (a) archaeological evidence of a conjectural rather than factual nature, the interpretation of such evidence being open to speculation, and

(b) written evidence of building inscriptions and accounts involving the use of technical descriptions whose exact meaning (on present knowledge) is impossible to determine, presents considerable difficulties. The author admits that the theories he proposes concerning the carpentry of Greek roofs previous to the 4th century BC cannot be proved. The book, however, is a worthy attempt, supported by rational arguments, to improve upon some of the reconstructions advanced by earlier authorities.

The discussions of various temple buildings and methods of timber construction used, suggest a wider range of possibilities than have been apparent in most previous publications which have dealt with the subject. Even so, some of the reconstructions suggested are not definitive; further alternatives are still possible. Deductions such as those applied to the use of the attic, e.g. Temple of Concord, are by no means necessarily correct, as may readily be shown by drawing analogies with roofwork of other periods of architectural history and of which the author seems unaware. Similarly, some statements concerning present-day methods are dubious as are analogies with medieval roofing.

The appendices, lists and comments of technical terms are interesting, if not wholly enlightening. Useful comparative tables, drawings of eaves details, and references

Students of architecture may find the book of interest. It is, however, the specialist in the Greek archaeological field who will obtain most value from its study.

G. J. POWIS [A]

Natural Stone as an Element in Design

By Gerd Zimmerchied. 12 in. 321 pp., incl. illus. Standard Catalogue Co. 1961.

Over 300 photographs of stone masonry – from the Lebanon to Japan – each with a brief – usually very brief – note in English, French and German. Little information emerges from these notes. Only a few give the location of the building. None give technical details. Much in the English translation is trite or platitudinous. There is no index or contents list. Neither the architects', nor the photographers', names are stated.

G. A. ATKINSON [4]

Decorating and Furnishing. Materials and

By John Wilson. 10 in. 264 pp., illus. + 40 plates. Batsford. 1960. £3 3s.

This is a valuable text and reference book for all those concerned with the insides of buildings. It contains many tables and diagrams only available hitherto from scattered sources. It also contains blemishes, perhaps inevitable in a work of such ambitious proportions, which sets out to cover almost every section of the interior design field. The book attempts to give aesthetic as well as factual advice, and as aesthetics are not susceptible to the textbook type of treatment here adopted, it inevitably misleads by seeming to propound didactic rules which must be followed to the letter. It is also obvious that, although the author has carried out a great deal of research, some of the chapters show only a perfunctory knowledge of their subject. As an instance,

wrot framed and screwed grounds are not mentioned in the chapter dealing with panelling. Perhaps more seriously, the chapter on colour falls into a number of errors unfortunately perpetuated in most colour textbooks. This chapter supports many hoary old favourites, including that of the 'reversal of natural order', said to produce discord when a dark colour is lightened to a tone lighter than that of its companion colour or vice versa. This has been so often disproved in practice that one would have thought it hardly worth mentioning. A large part of the chapter deals with desirable types of colour scheme for specific building types: some of the advice is good, but much comprises unfortunate generalisations which could inhibit progressive ideas if taken seriously by

C. FLEETWOOD-WALKER [A]

Exhibition and Display

By James Gardner and Caroline Heller. 11³/₄ in. 192 pp., illus. Batsford. 1960. £4 4s.

As would be expected of such noted practitioners in the art of display as the author and his collaborator, this book contains almost everything required for reference on a wide range of subjects. Although primarily intended as an aid to commercial techniques, in which the observation and intelligence of people are given due regard, the principles and ideas so admirably communicated by the authors in text, line and photography have applications in many fields of display. For instance, although exhibition design, as such, is studied in the fullest possible detail for quite two-thirds of the book, and is, as would be expected from the title, the main thesis of the authors, interspersed in the text and illustrations are numerous examples of display applied to subjects remote from trade, such as museums, art galleries, and even landscape. That is, perhaps, why the book is so attractive; there is something in it for everyone. Most of the remainder of the book shows what can happen in practice when principles are applied (or misapplied), and is illustrated by excellent photographs; in fact drawings and pictorial illustrations throughout are of the highest quality, and production is Batsford at its best. At the end of the book is an admirable synopsis of procedure; that is, of points to be considered and actions to be taken by an exhibitor at a trade fair.

The writer of this review would like to mention that he first came across this book when searching for material on art galleries and museums, and has found it extremely useful for that purpose. For those engaged on exhibitions and display work, however, the book would seem to be quite indispensable, and should be on every office bookshelf.

M. J. H. BUNNEY [F]

Architectural History

Volume 2. 9½ in. 94 pp., incl. illus. Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain: Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, York. 1959.

The second volume of the Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians is a creditable piece of work, efficiently organised and printed and with illustra-

tions competently reproduced. Its contents include contributions by Bruce Allsopp (Note on . . . the South Aisle of Beverley Minster); Howard Colvin (Mediaeval building contracts); John Harris (Inigo Jones Newmarket drawings); Henry Parris (British Transport . . . records); Sir John Summerson (Newgate gaol drawings); and a particularly valuable feature for the architectural research worker, a list of unpublished theses.

J. C. P.

Interiors Book of Restaurants

By W. W. Atkin and Joan Adler. 12½ in. xii + 215 pp., illus. New York: Whitney Library of Design. 1960. \$15.

Largely a picture book of restaurants illustrated during recent years in the magazine Interiors, this handsome book also provides a great deal of background information of a general kind on the restaurant business in the United States, and a certain amount of basic data for architects. Few plans or detail drawings are included, and nearly all the examples shown are, of course, American. The particular problems of restaurateurs, as well as those of restaurant designers, were very much in the minds of the authors in compiling this study.

J. C. P.

Architects' Working Details 7

Ed. by D. A. C. A. Boyne and Lance Wright. 12 in. 160 pp., illus. Architectural Press. 1960. £1 5s.

This excellently designed series has the great merit of really opening flat. Each detail consists of a very large photograph and, on the opposite page, working drawings. Volume 7 is compiled entirely from buildings in the UK. They are grouped under main headings: windows, doors, staircases, walls and partitions, roofs and ceilings, covered ways and canopies, water supply and sanitation, furniture and fittings, and (a small section only) miscellaneous.

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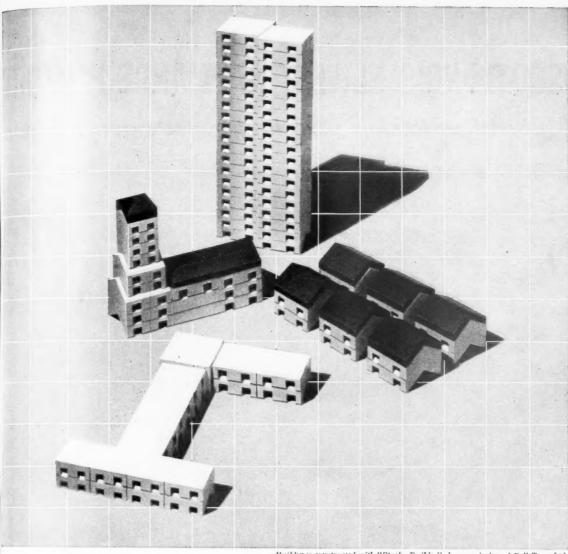
By Rainer Wolff. 10½ in. 84 pp. illus. Munich: Verlag Callwey. 1959. DM 12.50. A German architect, with long experience of small house design, analyses in detail the particular problems of this building type. A number of examples, all in Western Germany, are revealing a wide variety of interpretation and solution, are illustrated with floor plans, photos and, sometimes, sections. An inexpensive and extremely competent book, typical of the productions of this excellent publishing house.

Painting from A to Z

By James Lawrence. 4th (revised) ed. 9½ in. 342 pp. Manchester: Sutherland Publishing Co. 1959. £1 10s.

An extremely useful, indeed encyclopaedic, reference source, which was first published in 1935. It has now been systematically revised to keep pace with modern techniques.

Industrial Architecture, by James F. Munce, published in the United States by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, which was reviewed in the May 1961 issue of the RIBA JOURNAL, has now been published in this country by Iliffe Books Ltd., price £5 5s.



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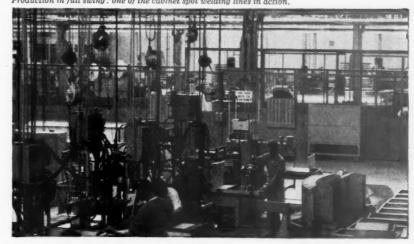
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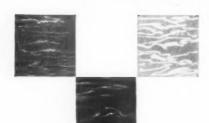
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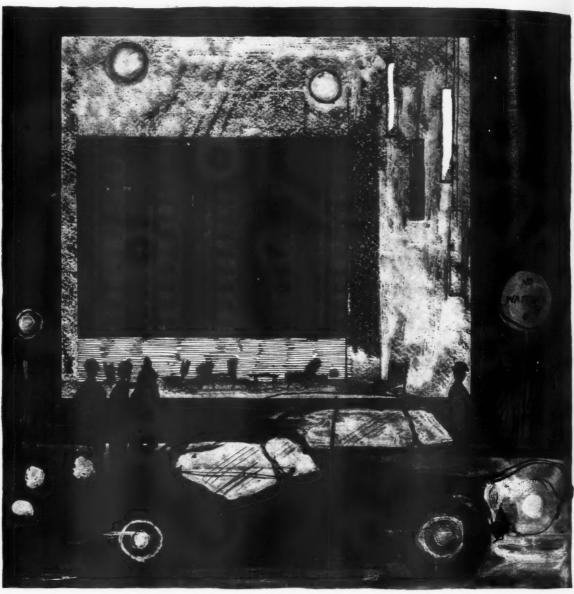
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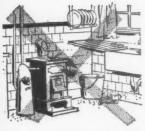
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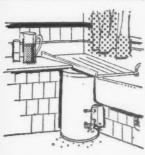
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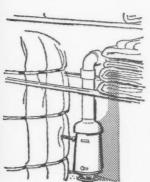
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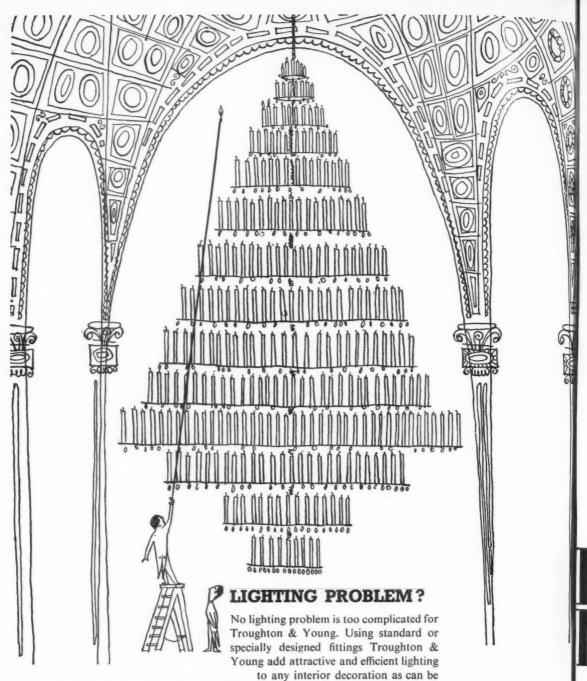
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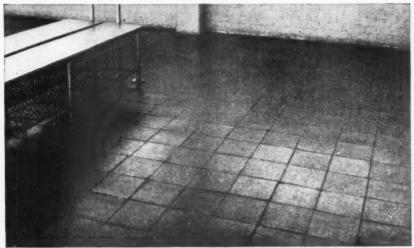
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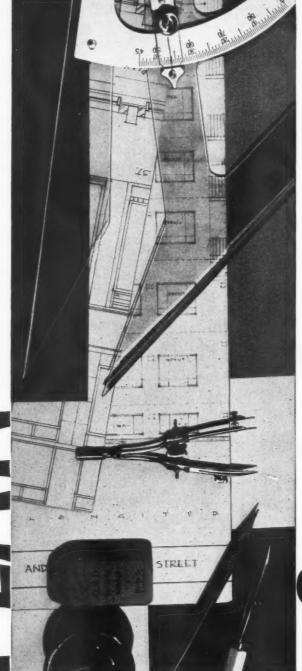


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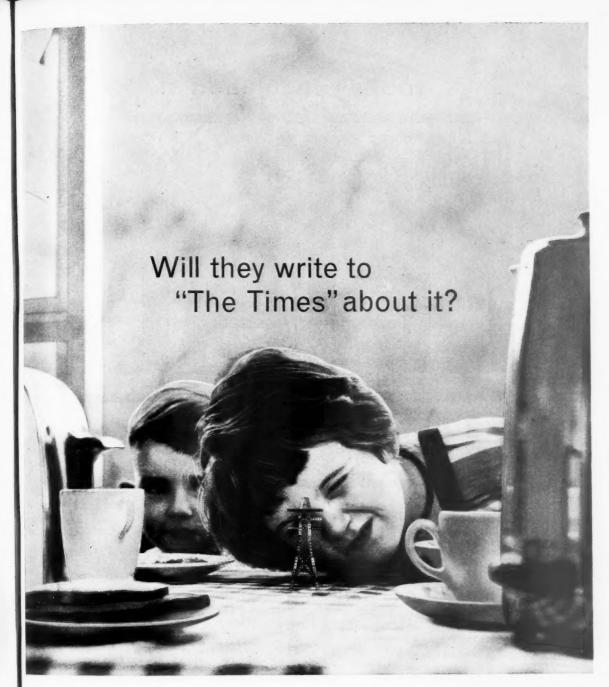
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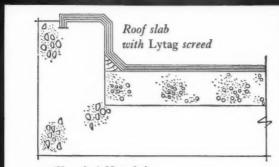
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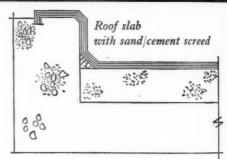


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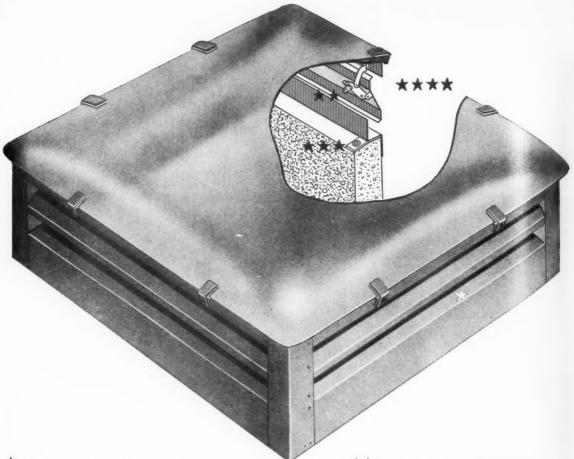
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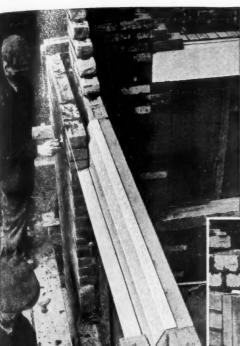
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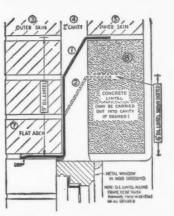


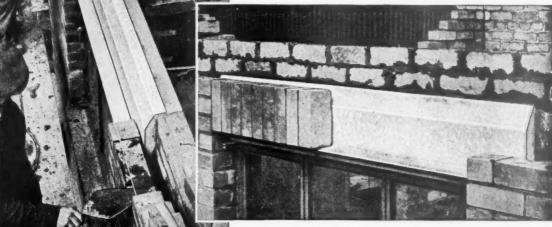
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- (1) 9 in. Dorman Long Lintel
- 6 in. Dorman Long Lintel (shown dotted)
- (3) Outer skin
- (4) Cavity
- (5) Inner skin
- (6) Inside concrete lintel (carried out into cavity if so desired)
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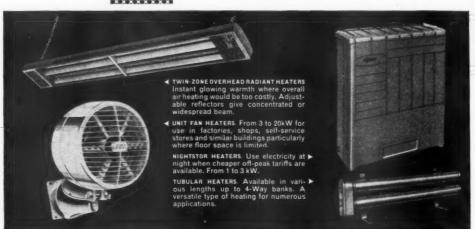
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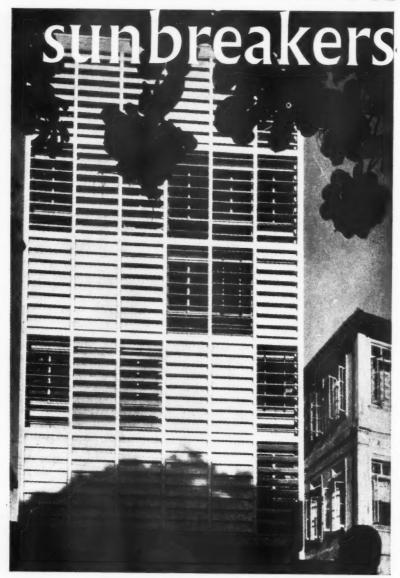
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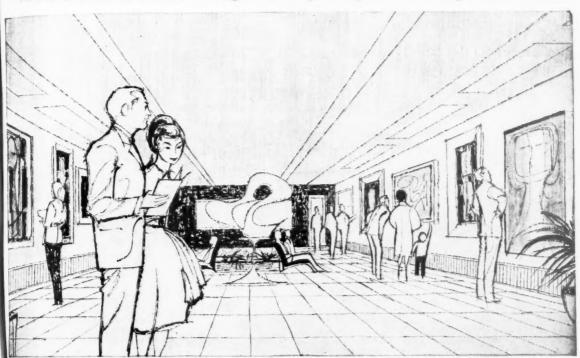
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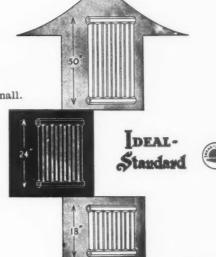
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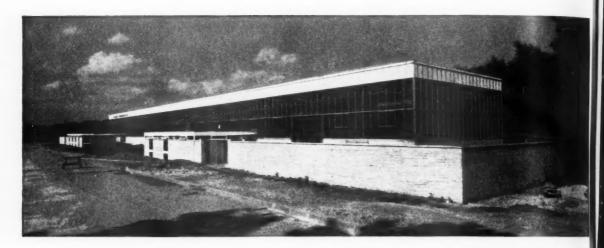
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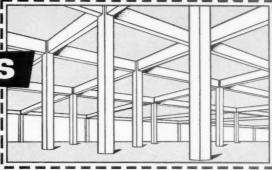
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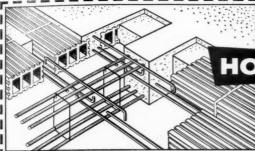
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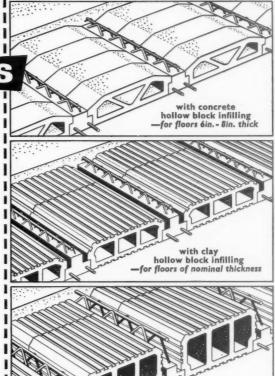
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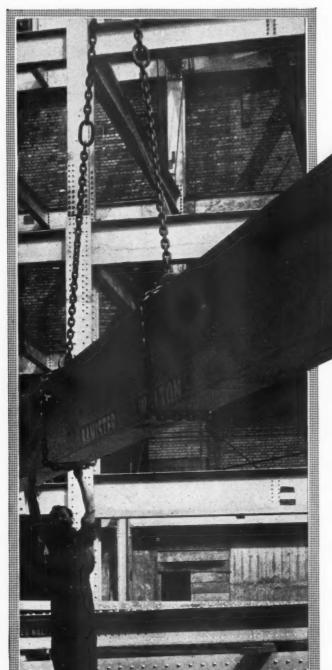
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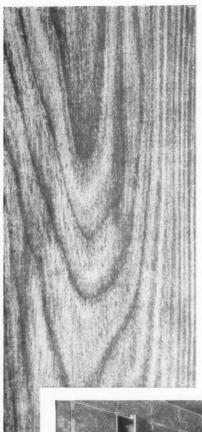
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The City Council of Johannesburg invites architects registered in South Africa and architects whose qualifications entitle* them to registration, on application, in South Africa, to submit designs in two parts in competition for:

(a) A new Municipal Office Block, City Council Suite and Public Reception Halls, comprising Part I of the Competition;

and (b) A Site Layout of the whole of the Civic Centre site, comprising Part II of the Competition.

The cost of the Group of Buildings in Part I is provisionally estimated to be R4,000,000-00 (£2,000,000).

(£2,000,000).

Intending competitors are requested to send their names and, if registered in South Africa, their registration numbers or, if not so registered, details of the qualifications which entitle* them to registration in South Africa; to the Promoter at the address stated below by 6 October 1961. Such applicants for the right to compete shall agree to have their applications submitted to the Institute of South African Architects, whose decision in the matter of eligibility to compete shall be final and binding. Applications for the right to compete may be accepted after the above mentioned date, and will be similarly submitted for decision to the Institute of South African Architects. Intending competitors whose applications for the right to compete are approved, will immediately thereafter be sent the Competition Documents, in which the Full Conditions of Competition are set out.

An application for the right to compete must

An application for the right to compete must be accompanied by a deposit of R10-00 (£5), (cheques or money orders made payable to "The City Treasurer") which deposit will be returned to the applicant if his application is unsuccessful, or, if his application is successful, or, if his application is successful, or, if his application is successful and he has received the Competition Documents and he then decides not to compete on the return of the decides not to compete, on the return of the Competition Documents not less than four weeks before the closing date for despatch or handing in

Closing date for the despatch or handing in of designs is provisionally Friday, 8 June, 1962.

Premiums of R3,000-00 (£1,500); R2,500-00 (£1,250); R2,000-00 (£1,000); and R1,500-00 (£750) are offered by the Promoter for Part I of the Competition the Competition.

In addition, prizes to the total value of R4,000-00 (£2,000) are offered by the Promoter for Part II of the Competition.

The Board of Assessors for the Competition

The Board of Assessors for the Competition is as follows:

Mr B. L. Loffell, City Engineer of Johannesburg (Chairman); Prof. Sir William Holford, Architect and Town Planner, London; Prof. John Fassler, Architect and Town Planner, Johannesburg. Mr. John Cowin, Architect, Johannesburg. Mr Norman Hanson, Architect, Johannesburg. Johannesburg;

All communications in connection with the Competition are to be addressed to:

The Town Clerk,
P.O. Box 1049,
JOHANNESBURG,
South Africa.

South Africa. OR

In the case of documents to be handed in:

Room 418, City Hall, JOHANNESBURG.

Envelope to be marked: "Competition for New Civic Centre."

* Requirements for Registration as an Architect in South Africa:

In South Africa:

Applicants for registration must have passed the Final Examination for the Degree or Diploma or Certificate in Architecture of the Universities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Pretoria, Natal or the Orange Free State; or the Final Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or an examination recognised by the RIBA as equivalent to and exempting therefrom.

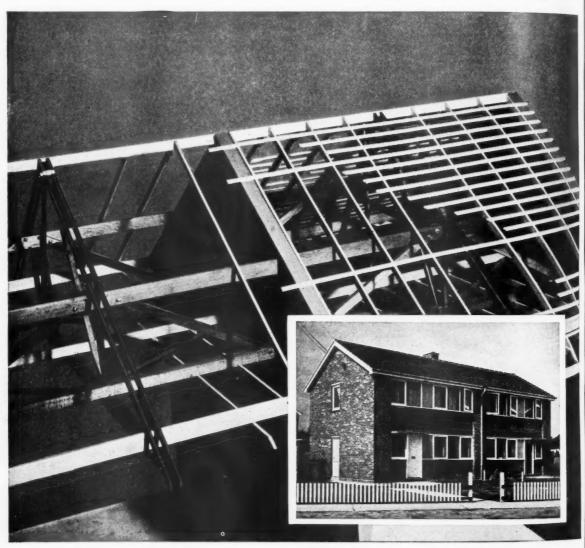
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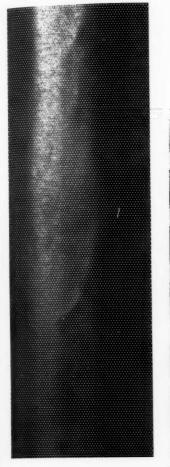
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Ferguson House Marylebone

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The sculptured panel at Ferguson House, Marylebone Road by Estcourt J. Clack, F.R.B.S, depicts Charles Dickens with characters from some of his novels.



In April of last year work was completed on Ferguson House on the site formerly occupied by Devonshire Terrace, the one time home of Charles Dickens.

The new office block comprises five storeys and basement and contains nearly 47,000 sq. ft. of office space with a staff restaurant and a car park for 24 vehicles at the rear. The frame is of reinforced concrete and the upper storeys are faced externally in London stock brickwork.

At ground level there are facings of Empire stone and rough-axed granite panels below the windows. The interior of the building, which is heated by a low-pressure radiator system from gas-fired boilers housed on the roof, has exceptionally clean lines. There are no beam projections and all services have been grouped in concealed centralised ducts.

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